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French Fleet Gives Up, Is Interned at Egypt; British Get Ile de France

The World's Day—At a Glance
July 9, 1940

War Summary: British Blockade Martinique

Unconditional surrender and internment of the French warships at Alexandria—about one sixth of total French naval power—today gave Britain an estimated five sixths accounting for its former ally's navy. Seven of eight capital ships have either been sunk, put out of action, or seized. [Details: Page 5.]

The Ile de France, 43,450-ton luxury liner on war duty in Far Eastern waters, has been seized by Britain, according to a Reuters, British News Agency, dispatch quoting Japanese reports from Singapore.

In Martinique, French West Indies, the 22,146-ton aircraft carrier Bearn remains under watchful British patrols.

German U-boats claim heavy tolls on British shipping. London admits the sinking by torpedo of a destroyer.

British inroads on Italian submarines are placed at 15 sunk or damaged—one tenth of the Duce's subsea fleet. Other heavy Italian naval losses are reported by British sources.

Britain increased preparations to resist invasion with 1,060,000 local-defense volunteers under arms and rations introduced on hitherto untouched necessities. [Details: Page 4.]

France prepared the way for a totalitarian government as the Chamber of Deputies gave the Petain Administration the right to alter the Constitution. [Details: Page 1.]

French military and naval missions to London were being "held for repatriation" it was learned. The phrase is quite elastic, and it was assumed the strategic military and naval information they possess would not be permitted to reach the Axis powers.

King Carol of Rumania labored to prevent his newly appointed Government from falling as Hungarian leaders went to Berlin to discuss Hungary's territorial claims on Rumania. [Details: Page 4.]

Italy—With Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano still in Berlin—studied plans for redoing the map of Europe. The potential program gathered from various sources is outlined by the Rome correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. [Details: Page 1.]

Americans, evacuating the war zone, were waiting at Lisbon, Portugal, as the United States liner Manhattan was due there.

Japanese military action against the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong will result from continued British refusal to close the Burma supply route into China, informed Japanese quarters asserted. [Details: Page 5.]

In New England: Greenland Governor on Visit

Eske Brun, Danish Governor for Northern Greenland, arrived in Bos today on a United States Coast Guard cutter to discuss plans for increasing trade between Greenland and the United States. He was welcomed by Danish and American officials. [Details: Page 9.]

Union of the United States and Great Britain into a single commonwealth, patterned after Prime Minister Winston Churchill's recent plan for a union of France and Britain, occupied the attention of the Harvard Summer School Religious Conference. [Details: Page 10.]

Emile Rievé, President of the Textile Workers Union of America, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, declared in a letter today to his affiliated unions that his organization favors a third term for President Roosevelt, notwithstanding the opposition of John L. Lewis, President of the C. I. O. [Details: Page 10.]

The Massachusetts Peace Council, which opposes American aid for Great Britain, was originally sponsored by Communists, but is now using many innocent non-Communists as "fronts," Alfred Baker Lewis, retiring Secretary of the Socialist Party of Massachusetts, charged. [Details: Page 9.]

Stratoliner Spans U. S. in 12 Hours, 14 Minutes

NEW YORK (AP)—A giant new stratoliner roared into La Guardia Field today to set a west-east transcontinental record for commercial planes. It had taken off from Los Angeles and arrived an hour and 11 minutes ahead of schedule. The four-motored Boeing, a 23-ton, $450,000 craft, spanned the continent in the elapsed time of 12 hours, 14 minutes; a sister ship meanwhile reached Los Angeles on a westbound flight from New York in the elapsed time of 14 hours, 9 minutes, a westbound record. The former eastbound transport record was 15 hours, 42 minutes. Howard Hughes holds the record of records—his January, 1937 trip in a special plane from Los Angeles to Newark, N. J., in 7 hours, 28 minutes, 25 seconds.

Mine Field Extended at Canal Zone

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone (AP)—An extension of the live mine field sowed by the United States at both terminals of the Panama Canal Zone was reported. Authorities are taking extraordinary precautions for the safety of merchant shipping bound toward the Canal. Broadcasts are sent from each terminal four times daily giving strict instructions against anchoring outside the harbors at the Canal ends.

In Washington: Hull Eases Ship Restrictions

The Red Cross supply ship McKeesport, now at Bilbao, Spain, was authorized by the State Department to proceed through the combat zone to Marseilles, France. Secretary Cordell Hull also issued regulations permitting Red Cross or similar vessels to enter any port unless it is being blockaded by aircraft, surface vessel, or submarine, or unless the entire country is under blockade.

The Department of Agriculture reported that 25,077,000 acres of cotton were under cultivation on July 1, a 1.6 per cent increase over the same date last year.

All local unions of the American Federation of Labor's International Union of Operating Engineers, representing approximately 80,000 engineers in the United States and Canada, were ordered by the Union's President, John Possehl, to refrain from strikes or work stoppages in national defense industries until all methods for peaceful adjustment of disputes have been exhausted.

Congressional and Treasury officials deferred, until at least after the Democratic National Convention, the final drafting of the Administration's excess-profits tax. The tax is intended to capture for the Treasury excessive profits which manufacturers might make as a result of the armament program.

Future of Norway's King

LONDON, July 9 (AP via radio)—Haakon, exiled King of Norway, asserted in a radiocast from Buckingham Palace yesterday that in refusing to abdicate he felt sure he was acting "in conformity with the wishes of the Norwegian people."

"My motto has always been and forever will be everything for Norway.

"It would grive me deeply if I were to separate from Norway," he added, but said he would take such a step if he believed that was the wish of the Norwegian people and the Norwegian Government.

King Haakon declared that the Norwegian Constitution provided that the King "may stay up to six months outside the Kingdom without the consent of the Storting (the Norwegian Parliament)" and added that the Storting had given permission for the King to leave the country, if necessary, without setting a time limit.

The present Norwegian administration in Oslo which demanded his resignation was German-dominated, he said, and did not represent the will of the people. He and his Government, he went on, would prefer to return to their country and carry out their proper functions but the first requisite "for our return must be that the German military leave the country."

"As long as this is not the case, a free and independent Norwegian Government can exist only outside the limits of Norway.

"If the King and the Government were to return for the benefit of the State Council and the Germans, Norway would no longer be able to control her most important economic interest abroad, now taken care of by the present Government" (in England).

He concluded with the statement that he believed his refusal to abdicate "would be understood and respected by everyone in all freedom-loving countries."

Navy Demands Great Oil Tank Farm in Boston

Authorities swing powerful support to proposal for Savin Hill despite citizen objections.

Strongly declaring the United States Navy needs new oil storage farms in the Boston district for national defense purposes, Naval authorities at Boston today swung powerful support behind a proposal to establish a $3,250,000 tank farm near the Savin Hill district of Dorchester.

Equally vigorous feeling in opposition to the proposed project was registered by citizens' organizations, public officials, and residents and taxpayers of South Boston and Dorchester, as a public hearing conducted by the Board of Street Commissioners began before packed galleries at the City Council chamber this morning.

Sabotage Danger

The danger of sabotage at drawbridges between the present oil storage facilities on Chelsea Creek and the open harbor, blocking access to Naval fuel supplies and threatening disastrous fires was emphasized by Commander Paul J. Searles, who represented Rear Admiral W. T. Tarrant, Commandant of the First Naval District.

The fact that large oil tankers and Naval vessels cannot easily pass the 60-foot draw spans on Chelsea Creek to reach the present storage basins, was cited by Commander Searles, John L. Beals, President of the Ocean Terminal Company, which seeks a permit for the project, and William J. Hickey, Jr., counsel for the farm.

"We need more storage space for Naval use here at Boston," Commander Searles stated, "and while we are not urging this specific location we need tank facilities easily accessible to our large Naval vessels."

Opponents Speak

In opposition to the tank farm, speakers declared a fire hazard would be created by its building, extensive bathing beaches would be polluted, residential property values would be deflated, and health and public welfare would be menaced.

Chairman John A. Donaghue of the Street Commission read letters from a number of citizens and organizations in South Boston and Dorchester strenuously opposing the tank farm project. The opposition, in fact, includes virtually all citizens' groups and State Representatives of the districts and a number of City Councilors.

The proposed location of the tank farm includes 2,471,000 square feet of land sometimes called the "Old Calf Pasture" at the end of Mile Road (Mt. Vernon Street). The Savin Hill Yacht Club house is about 700 yards distant.

Plans 37 Tanks

The Ocean Terminal Company proposes to spend approximately $3,000,000 on construction, including the erection of 37 tanks, to accommodate 37,800,000 gallons of oil products. In addition it would spend approximately $250,000 in dredging a ship channel.

The company would surround the project with a large earthen dike, Mr. Beals emphasized, in questioning the assertion that a fire hazard would be created.

The area has been a dump for a number of years though several city beaches are located nearby.

The opponents of the project were headed by Councilor Edward A. Hutchinson of Ward 13, Dorchester.

A government decree was signed tonight prohibiting the sale outside the country of stock in any foreign-owned Rumanian company.

Aerie of Eagles Finds It Eerie

FAIRFIELD, Conn., July 9 (AP)—Time, which waits for no man, marched on today foiling the efforts of man to halt it, much to the disappointment of members of the Roger Ludlow Aerie of Eagles.

The members recently sealed a special clock within a box and a watch was to be awarded to the person guessing the time nearest to which the timepiece stopped. The clock, by all the precedents, should have run down last night.

Early today, members, noting the strong ticking, decided to postpone a decision until tomorrow—providing the clock has stopped by then.

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The Team and the Driver

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Willkie and McNary Click

Top: Republican Presidential Nominee Wendell L. Willkie and Senator Charles L. McNary, his running mate, got along famously at their first meeting.

Bottom: Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., newly elected Chairman of Republican National Committee and manager of the Willkie campaign, looks over the papers.

Martin New Committee Head To Manage Willkie Campaign

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—Chairman Gillette (D) of Iowa announced today that "several requests" had been received by the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee for an investigation of "the alleged high-pressure telegram campaign in behalf of Wendell L. Willkie."

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 9—With the unanimous election of Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, as Chairman of the Republican National Committee and 1940 campaign manager, Wendell L. Willkie, Republican presidential nominee, took steps today to inject fresh leadership into both the organization and the direction of his own campaign.

New figures and new forces will take over the key posts of Mr. Willkie's organization and although leading roles are to be trusted to men who have come but lately on the national political scene, all appointments have the united approval of the sub-committee which was named by the National Committee at Philadelphia to settle these matters with the nominee.

In addition to Mr. Martin, who was Mr. Willkie's personal choice

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Intimate Message from Washington

Willkie Nomination Shows That Even an English Student of U. S. History Can Learn Something About America in 20 Years

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Shortly after the World War a radical young Englishman conducted a graduate course in economics at Harvard called, if memory serves aright, Gov. 20-0. So soon was it after the armistice that a number of the class came in officers' uniforms, having pledged their prospective Army pay for months ahead to buy these martial trappings at Macullar Parker's and Jordan Marsh's, and having been reduced by peace to a condition of financial embarrassment too deep to buy "civies."

The professor was an apple-faced boy who used to retract his long, gangling legs under him in a Morris chair (for the seminar was in his rooms) and after the fashion of a Buddha offer as brilliant a discussion of American government as it has been our privilege to hear. A favorite quotation was from Bagehot anent the fact that in each great crisis of American history, by luck or fate, the presidential election has thrown up a strong figure—Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Wilson and so on. Condescending Bagehot didn't think much of America's way of choosing a leader though he had to admit it had worked pretty well, and his acidulous comment was:

"Good luck in a lottery is no argument for lotteries."

The young English professor seconded this feeling.

Well, that was a long time ago—dear me, 22 years! The Englishman was Harold J. Laski, and today we find him using the same quotation from Bagehot in the current issue of Harper's, in an article on "The Conventions and the Presidency." But how times have changed; Mr. Laski has decided that Bagehot, perhaps, was overlooking a few things in dismissing the American convention system simply as a gamble. And we, for our part, having just come back from the Republican Convention at Philadelphia, heartily second his conclusion.

Written Before Philadelphia

There are amusing evidences that Mr. Laski prepared his Harper's piece well in advance of pro-Willkie Philadelphia. But that really makes what he says all the more interesting. Thus he comments:

"No presidential candidate in the whole record" (of American history) "has been a businessman"—with the possible exception of Mr. Hoover, who devoted most of his time to politics after the war. What is more, Mr. Laski believes that no businessman can hope to be nominated. The small businessman cannot "afford the risks of a political career," while the big one is not available "simply because he would arouse the suspicion that the party which nominated him was in bondage to the money-power."

This was written, of course, before the nomination of Mr. Willkie, who is a businessman, and who has overcome the difficulties which Mr. Laski thought were insuperable. But that is really not the point of his excellent article. In the ripeness of 20 years' reflection, he quotes once more today the comment of Bagehot, but this time immediately adds his own conclusion that the American convention system, with all its faults, is anything but a lottery. It does not produce strong men by accident. The test, he thinks, is decisive. In each one of five considerable crises in American history, which he names, the hour has produced the man.

He says:

To urge that it is chance is, I think, a superficial view. It is the outcome of the national recognition that energy and direction are required, and the man chosen is the party response to that recognition. The more deeply we penetrate the working of the system the more clearly does it emerge that the result is inherent in its nature.

Galleries Know Their Man

These are the words of the scholar after years of study, and having come late from the shouts of "We want Willkie" from the massed galleries at Philadelphia, we must wholeheartedly agree with them as a first-hand observer.

To us, as we sensed the mood of Philadelphia, the nomination of Wendell L. Willkie seemed almost a foregone conclusion, whatever others thought. It was the instinctive turning by the crowd, and more reluctantly by the delegates, to the man who in the hour of emergency seemed to be the most dynamic and powerful figure on the Republican side.

So strong was this instinct for "energy and direction" that it counterbalanced the other factor which Mr. Laski accurately pointed out, that ordinarily businessmen are not "available."

Democrats as well as Republicans should feel some satisfaction over the successful functioning of the convention system at Philadelphia, and the choice. It seems probable that each party, in the days ahead, will have an outstanding leader. It is for the voters to choose between them. In the meantime, they can make one common demand of either party: that, in this hour of national crisis, the motto shall be magnanimity. The Nation should be spared the kind of political lacerations that will make unity difficult when the campaign is over.

Richard L. Strout

New U. S. Fleet Is To Have 701 Fighting Ships

To exceed total present world tonnage and be two-ocean navy, figures indicate.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 9—A fleet of 35 battleships, 88 cruisers, 20 aircraft carriers, 378 destroyers and 180 submarines will comprise the United States' answer to the growing strength of totalitarian aggression in Europe and Asia, it was learned today.

In reporting the $4,000,000,000 naval expansion program to the Senate, the Senate Naval Affairs Committee disclosed that present plans call for the completion of the mighty armada by 1946 or 1947, and that, if congressional appropriations go as is expected, the United States will then have a dreadnaught flotilla of 1,281,800 tons. Spokesmen pointed out that this battleship tonnage alone would equal that of the present entire American fleet as well as that of the present combined world dreadnaught tonnage.

Within six or seven years the Navy Department hopes to have 701 warships in active service compared with the 369 now comprising the United States Fleet. According to Navy spokesmen, this will give the United States the two-ocean Navy which is now considered essential to an adequate defense of the New World.

President Sees Fleet Head

The day's second development in naval affairs came with the announcement that Admiral James O. Richardson, Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet, had flown to Washington from Hawaii to confer with President Roosevelt and with the Navy Department. Although Admiral Richardson's visit was described as concerning "routine fleet matters," it was lent particular interest by the recent mystery surrounding the Fleet's movements.

It is recalled that some two weeks ago almost the entire Fleet left its Hawaiian base on what was believed to be its transferral to the Atlantic. While the Fleet was still at sea, however, events took a turn for the worse in the Far East and the Fleet finally reappeared at Hawaii where it has remained.

Most observers here hold that Admiral Richardson would not have flown to Washington during such troublous times merely for a discussion of "routine Fleet matters" had not the President wished for the highest first-hand information on the Pacific naval situation. Reports of increased American-Japanese tension over the arrest by American marines of 16 Japa-

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Republic Ends, Fascist Regime Rises in France

Axis powers drafting bold program seeking to solve problems of Balkans.

Pétain Government gets sweeping powers to set up new regime in Nation.

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, July 9—A program is in the making here and in Berlin which will represent an ambitious effort of the Axis Powers to settle once and for all the problem of the Danube Valley and the Balkans.

It is a drastic project, conceived with that revolutionary boldness on which the Axis prides itself. It requires for success, however, two conditions which are still problematical. The war must first be won, and relations with Soviet Russia somehow must be established on a relatively stable basis.

Basis for Program

By piecing together the information from various interested capitals the major elements of the plan now under consideration may be approximated as follows:

1. A "Zollverein" or customs union embracing the greater part of the Danube Valley. This project would level the artificial economic barriers which have made a crazy quilt of Central European economics since the World War.

2. Rebuilding of the agrarian system on a modern mechanized basis planned to supplement Italy's and Germany's industrial scheme of things.

3. Redrafting of the political frontiers so far as possible at the most stable natural ethnographic points with ruthless zeal.

4. A great effort would then follow to make the new boundaries permanent by the transfer of stranded populations back to their racial homes on a scale bigger than the world has yet either witnessed or dreamed.

5. Disarmament of all Danubian Governments would be carried to a nominal point where they would be unable to even consider any resistance to the new order.

6. By means now familiar the various Governments would be brought around to the totalitarian formula so that political opposition and unrest would be voiceless.

7. Far-reaching agreement would have to be negotiated between the Axis powers and Russia, setting up buffer states where practical, drawing a firm line between Russia and Europe proper, and seeking to divert Russian expansionist energies toward the Baltic, Turkey and—more especially—toward India and China.

Based on German Victory

It is obvious that such a simplified and revolutionary structure could only be imposed on this tormented area by victorious totalitarianism, capable of sweeping aside all obstacles to its plans. Such drastic means of overcoming resistance were unavailable to the League of Nations type of international government.

It is equally obvious that this is the architecture of Pax Germanica. In its main features it can last only so long as a German controlled peace lasts. It is entirely possible, however, that the basic economic reform, if per-

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Shanghai Adopts Daylight Saving After Persuasion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—After extensive debate and deep consideration by the municipal councils of Shanghai's two foreign areas, this city has at last gone over to "daylight saving time" for the present season. Shanghai is traditionally conservative, and the battle was not won without a struggle.

For a time, in fact, it seemed that the project was doomed because of two reasons—first, that a great many persons here had never even heard of the "more daylight" device so popular in many other parts of the world, and second, that Hong Kong refuses to change to "summer time" because it is in the tropics and there is little shift in the hours of daylight throughout the year.

N. F. Allman, newly-elected member of the S. M. C., refused to take "no" for an answer. Chinese members of the Council opposed daylight saving because they had never heard of it, but Mr. Allman told them to investigate among the Chinese community and they would find that all Chinese were natural daylight savers—inclined to fit their work to the sun, not the clock. They inquired and returned full converts.

VICHY, France, July 9 (AP)—The end of the democratic Third French Republic—which rose from the ashes of the Empire of Napoleon III and fell under the Nazi conquest—appeared to have been marked today.

For the French Parliament approved a bill giving the Government of Marshal Henri Pétain full powers to write a new Constitution.

The Chamber vote was 395 to 3 and the Senate vote was 225 to 1.

The Petain Government is expected to emerge with greater power than any free government of Republican France ever held—authority not only to frame its own laws and Constitution, but then to set up its own assembly to ratify them.

The measure, however, declared that the new Constitution of German-mastered France "must guarantee the rights of labor, family, and country."

As described in the censored French press, Marshal Pétain would take "only the title of executive power"—presumably as a figurehead—under this arrangement, with the Government dominated by a triumvirate consisting of Gen. Maxime Weygand, former Allied Commander-in-Chief; former Premier Pierre Laval, and former Labor Minister Adrien Marquet.

Herriot Reads Text

Edouard Herriot, President of the Chamber, read the brief text of the bill, which had been approved last night by the Cabinet with President Lebrun presiding, and by the Chamber's Legislative Committee this morning.

The bill now is to be submitted to the Senate, where approval by a large majority is considered certain, and then it will go to the National Assembly, composed of both Houses sitting together, for purely formal approval.

The National Assembly session is to be held tomorrow in the Vichy Casino.

The vote showed that less than two-thirds of the Chamber's normal membership of 618 was taking part. However, these Ministers or former Ministers were present: Camille Chautemps, Charles Pomaret, André Fevrier, and Albert Chichery.

But the provincial press noted that Jules Jeanneney, President, and for years "grand qid man" of the Senate, abstained from participation at any meetings on the Constitution although he was in Vichy.

The Senate Juridical Committee was announced officially to have approved unanimously a draft of the bill to be submitted to the National Assembly for a new Constitution.

Both steps by the Chamber—authorization to convoke the assembly and the resolution to entrust Marshal Pétain's cabinet with drafting the Constitution—were completed within an hour.

The bill contains only one article—giving the Pétain Government power to draw up the new charter by decree.

Before the vote, M. Herriot recalled France's sufferings in the war and expressed hope for a better future.

Laval's Statement

M. Laval announced that the existing Parliament would continue functioning until the new Constitution has set up a successor. He stressed his efforts to "keep France free from excessive interference in British action."

"The disaster to which Leger (Alexis Leger, long Permanent Chief of the Foreign Ministry Secretariat) and those who drew us into the war have brought us, has given us a sacred duty above all to assure the future leadership of France," M. Laval declared.

Socialist Charles Spinasse, Minister of Economy in the Popular Front Government of Premier Léon Blum, asserted that:

"Parliament is going to make itself responsible for the common fault. Its act will be a veritable self-crucifixion made necessary in order to prevent others (than Frenchmen) from giving the country a new form and new force."

Bonnet Defends Action

Georges Bonnet also spoke, defending his action as Foreign Minister just before France declared war and in the first days of the conflict.

Last Sept. 1, he declared he accepted in the name of France, Italian proposals for a conference to settle the German-Polish conflict.

The next day, when Poland already was at war with Germany, M. Bonnet said, he continued his pacification efforts and agreed that a conference should take place. However, he asserted, the Polish and British Governments made this impossible by insisting that the Germans first evacuate the territory they had occupied.

Minaki Lodge Sees A Big Season Ahead

Along the Rails

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Another full tourist season is predicted for Minaki Lodge in the Lake of the Woods region of Northwestern Ontario. Owned and operated by the Canadian National Railways, Minaki Lodge first had its beginning in 1907 when Leonard Holst of Sweden, established a small log cabin, which proved a haven for many travelers. The town of Minaki, an Indian name meaning "The Beautiful Country" has a population of about 2,000 persons during the summer season. This figure does not include the guests at the Lodge since there are numerous summer homes scattered over the mainland, and to be found on many of the islands as far as 10 miles distant from the townsite.

Minaki Inn was opened by the C. N. R. in 1911 and, after the fire of 1926, the present building of peeled logs and native granite was constructed. The Lodge affords the best of hotel accommodations, besides the outdoor sports of boating, fishing, swimming, tennis and golf. The golf course is one of the best in Canada.

New Equipment

The Pennsylvania Railroad, according to its long established practice to anticipate the future, has placed orders for new equipment to cost approximately $10,000,000. The greater part of the money will be used for the purchase of 2,750 units of new steel freight equipment.

Costs Reduced

Substantial reductions in cost of accommodations in New York City and in San Francisco for those taking all-expense tours this summer to the two Fairs has been announced by the Rock Island Railroad, in co-operation with the American Express Co. A rate of $6.80 for a two-day visit to New York, and $5.80 for a two-day San Francisco will be charged exclusive, of course, of rail transportation. The New York and San Francisco rates include taxicab, hotel, ticket to Fair, guide chair in Fair grounds and a sightseeing tour.

Sturdy Trains

No longer are there any doubts as to how light-weight trains will "stand up" under constant usage. The Illinois Central streamlined Green Diamond recently celebrated its fourth birthday in the Chicago-St. Louis daily round-trip run of 590 miles. In its successful career, the five-car green flyer has covered more than 850,000 miles, allowing for time out for refurbishing. During its fifth year of service it will cross the million-mile mark. It has carried more than 200,000 passengers.

Indian Ceremonies

To many travelers the Missouri River is the natural boundary line of the real West. It seems natural that crossing the line should be signalized by some ceremonial just as steamship passengers are presented to Father Neptune on their first crossing of the equator. By special arrangement with the Indian agent and with Chief John Grass, Indians from the Standing Rock Reservation, are entertaining passengers on the Milwaukee Road's Olympian daily. The group of Indians, including men, women and children, wear their full tribal regalia as they present typical ceremonial dances on the station platform. The ceremony is held for passengers both on the westbound and the eastbound Olympian.

Flower Gardens

With a view of beautifying station grounds, landscaped flower gardens have made their appearance this year at more than a score of stations on the Central Vermont Railway. In some instances, flower gardens have replaced unsightly areas around transfer yards and switch shanties.

Ontario Drops Aid To Families of Two Under New Ruling

TORONTO, July 9 (CP)—Acting Premier H. C. Nixon and Welfare Minister Eric Cross announced in a joint statement that, because of general improvement in employment conditions, Ontario will cease to contribute after July 22 toward the relief of families of two.

Affected by the ruling will be a family of two, consisting of a husband and wife; a widower with one dependent child, or the employable head of a family with one dependent.

It was not announced how many persons will be affected or how much money the Province will save.

Increased industrial activity and a marked scarcity of farm labor in Ontario are two factors in the Government's decision. There was a 33 per cent drop in the Provincial relief load for the first five months of the year, and the great demand for farm labor was seen as an opportunity for work unequalled in the history of Ontario.

Townsendites Shy Off Issue Of Third Term

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Twelve thousand Townsend delegates and Townsend visitors to the fifth national convention returned to their homes in the 48 states and Alaska last week convinced that their best chance to attain their goal of "$200 for everyone over 60" lay in using their influence to elect congressmen and not in forming or joining any third party.

All through the convention, which began June 30 and ended July 4, the Townsendites sought to build up their claim that they have around 10,000,000 members and each member has at least one relative who will vote the Townsend way. But their dues collected for the last year showed a total of only $333,000, according to their own books. That, at 25 cents a head for annual dues and discounting the special collections that are taken up from time to time, would show only 1,250,000 members.

At first there was considerable talk about a third party. A lot of the delegates thought that they should join with labor and the farmers in forming a third party to "show the Democrats and Republicans who never have and never will do anything for us." But some of their leaders had other advice for them.

Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California, hailed by Dr. Francis E. Townsend as "our greatest champion," failed even to mention third party, contenting himself with assailing the New Deal's social security program and with advocating peace through a vast army and aviation program. The second champion of the cause, Representative Joe Hendricks (D) of Florida, came out specifically and warned "against any third-partying." He reminded them of what happened in 1936 when they supported Lempke and added that the same thing would happen again. He advised them to concentrate on winning Congressional district and Senate seats one at a time.

Earlier, Dr. Townsend had made repeated threats of a third party move. After Mr. Hendricks and others spoke, the word was passed down that "the chief" had changed his mind.

There were some political observers who thought that John L. Lewis, who spoke with Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montant, was seeking to get back gracefully into the New Deal's folds by supporting Senator Wheeler as he did. This would not seem so likely since Senator Wheeler let it be known here that he wanted to be the Presidential nominee and nothing else. Had he shown a disposition to favor the Vice-Presidency being tossed to him, the Lewis interpretation might be logical.

Indian Ceremonial Parade

Harold Kellogg

Colorful Costumes at Inter-Tribal Gathering

Marie Martinez, famous pottery maker of San Ildefonso, N. M., leads the other women of her tribe at the annual meeting staged at Gallup, N. M.

Indians of Southwest to Gather At Gallup, N. M., for Annual Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GALLUP, New Mexico—An appropriation at the last New Mexico Legislature for the August Inter-tribal Indian Ceremonial at Gallup, has lifted this annual event from a casual entertainment for tourists to a State exhibtion which will show the world what Indians of New Mexico are doing. Started 20 years ago, the Intertribal Indian Ceremonial Association is a non-profit corporation, organized to encourage genuine handmade Indian arts and to perpetuate the beautiful things of Indian life, as dances, chants, costumes, legends, customs, and traditions.

About 7,000 Indians from more than 30 tribes of the Southwest will be in Gallup for the celebration. Their camps will form a colorful background for the program at Lyons Park, in a natural setting of soft-hued mesas at the northeastern edge of the City.

There will be the Navajo, Hopi, Zuni, Ute, Apache, Taos, Paiute, and the Rio Grande Pueblo Indians, and Indians from Oklahoma, California, and Nevada, probably even some from Wyoming and the Dakotas. Distinctive costumes worn by Indians will be like an open book for the ethnologist and student of Indian life, who seek to differentiate the various tribes from the dress and ornaments worn by individual members.

Long before the Aug. 14-15-16-17 ceremonial, however, the Indians will have collected the finest examples of their handiwork, which will be displayed in the big exihibit hall. These articles will have an added significance for the visitor who has watched a Navajo weaving a blanket, a Pueblo silversmith fashioning some ornament, Indian women making baskets, while Marie Martinez of San Ildefonso, New Mexico, is an outstanding authority on Pueblo pottery and her pieces rank high among domestic or foreign ceramics.

It was Marie Martinez who patiently evolved a fluid which brought out dull black designs etched against the high black polish. She wanted a distinctive art for her people and she has formulated one which enables the Indians in San Ildefonso to earn a livlihood. For three successive years her pottery won the prize at the Indian Fairs of the Sante Fe fiestas. In a test she showed her superiority and speed in molding pottery without a potter's wheel over one who used it, for she finished first with an exceptional example of primitive methods.

Historic Polish City Names Changed by Nazi Invaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Geographic changes within the new boundaries of conquered and partitioned Poland continue to keep the map makers busy. Lodz, now under German domination, has been renamed Litzmannstadt, or city of Litzmann, after Germany's World War hero, Gen. Karl Litzmann, according to a recent bulletin from the National Geographic Society.

In September, 1939, this city—less than 100 miles southwest of the former Polish capital, Warsaw—was one of the important objectives of the invading German army. The second largest city in population, Lodz, was reported captured several times in sharp struggles between German and Polish armies. It was reported in news dispatches, that after the fall of Lodz, Hitler visited the city while on a tour of the Polish front.

Taken, Won Back, Taken

In Kaunas, which is approximately 300 miles southwest of Lodz, General Litzmann gained distinction in the World War by defeating the Russian forces. Early in October, 1914, German troops marched into Lodz. Later the city was retaken by the Tsar's army, only to fall again into the hands of the Central Powers.

Frequently under fire, with battle raging in surrounding regions for periods of weeks at a time, Lodz suffered severely as a focal point in the first World War. It was a city divided even against itself, since a large number of its 400,000 inhabitants were Germans who had moved in gradually during years preceding the war to take advantage of growing industrial activities.

Today, a quarter of a century following the rehabilitation of the city, after the "first world peace," Lodz once more looks back on a major conflict.

650,000 Persons

Before the German invasion of Poland in September, 1939, Lodz had a population of more than 650,000 persons, about 60 per cent of whom were Poles, with an estimated 200,000 Jews and 70,000 Germans.

It is in the center of a group of industrial towns, specializing in cotton, silk, and woolen textiles, with additional manufactures of such products as chemicals, and boilers.

To its industries, given their first impetus in 1815 by German textile manufacturers, Lodz owes a mushroom growth in population and commercial importance. With less than 50,000 inhabitants in 1870, the city had more than 450,000 in 1921. Despite the swift expansion, however, modern civic improvements were slow in development. Under the Tsarist rule, the town had no regular system of sewers, and it was not until the 1930's that such a system was built.

Since the German absorption of Poland, a network of double-lane motor roads is reported under way, to link Reich highways with various Polish centers, including Lodz. Lodz is less than 20 miles from the western border of the buffer state, known as The Government General of Poland, which separates the German- and Russian-held sections of former Poland. This state is under German domination.

California Gets Scholarly Judge For High Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The newest appointee to the California Supreme Court, Dr. Max Radin, brings not only the practicality of an experienced jurist to the high bench but also the brilliance of a scholar.

Dr. Radin moves to this important post from the University of California's College of Law on whose faculty he served for 21 years.

In making the appointment, which must be confirmed by the voters in November, Gov. Culbert B. Olson declared that Californians of all political parties, including labor organizations and civic groups, in addition to nationally prominent jurists, had assured him Dr. Radin was worthy of the responsibility.

Dr. Radin was born in Kempen, Prussia, and was brought to the United States by his parents when he was four. He holds degrees from the College of the City of New York, New York University, and Columbia University.

Dr. Radin takes the position vacated by Mr. Justice Phil S. Gibson who has been promoted to Chief Justice of the California Supreme Court. A justiceship is for 12 years and commands a salary of $11,000 a year.

Women Propose Program To Bring Order and Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 8—"Wake up, women of America, and set an example for the women of all nations, an example of co-partnership in planning for the advance of civilization in which war will be as outmoded as the dinosaur. Wake up, women of America, you have a rendezvous with world peace and you must keep it."

These were the stirring words of Dr. Minnie L. Maffett of Dallas, Texas, President of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., who addressed the Board of Directors of the Federation at its first open session held here last night. Dr. Maffett in outlining the way in which American women can help to restore law and order to the world outlined a six-point program which follows:

1. Help set our national house in order. Insist on a non-partisan defense program to protect ourselves from foes without.

2. Help to make democracy work better at home. See that children are better cared for in the nursery and the classroom. See that the people from other lands who seek harborage here are helped and really assimilated into American life. Insist that all anti-American organizations be disbanded. Practice tolerance and kindness and not be torn apart by a monster witch hunt, but keep track of the aliens here and not leave them free to attempt to infilter Fascism, Naziism or Communism into Democracy.

3. See that the "fifth column" has no place on our highways or byways while we avoid unfair criticism.

4. Begin now, tonight, to bring about a revival of spiritual life in America. A religious nation is not likely to be an aggressor nation. The failure of spiritual forces throughout the world is a major cause of the world debacle.

5. Show the suffering nations of the world that the enduring things of life—liberty, religious freedom, economic security, opportunity and personal happiness—flourish best in a democracy.

6. Set about now getting ready for the peace, peace which will not be merely an armistice, an interlude while an exhausted world licks its wounds and prepares for the next war, but peace which will endure and rebuild a secure world.

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Canada Shifts Cabinet to Push War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 9—Canada's Cabinet was strengthened today in the most extensive changes since the beginning of the war. But the shifts announced by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King do not go to the extent of forming an outright national government in which all parties are broadly represented.

The major effect of the Cabinet changes has been to free a number of key war ministers from duties of peacetime or domestic character, and to enable them to devote their full energies to the Canadian war effort.

The most striking change is the establishment of a new Department of National Defense for Naval Affairs. To the new post, Mr. King has named Angus L. Macdonald, Premier of Nova Scotia. Mr. Macdonald has been Premier of his Province since 1933 and has a reputation for administrative efficiency.

Ralston Gets Defense Post

Col. J. L. Ralston has taken over the duties of Minister of National Defense and has been succeeded in the Finance Department by J. L. Ilsley, former Minister of National Revenue and considered one of the "brighter lights" of the Cabinet.

Since the Ministry of Munitions and Supply is increasing in importance day by day, Minister C. D. Howe has dropped the Ministry of Transport which he also held so that he may give all of his time to the production of war supplies.

The new Department of War Services, which will have among its numerous duties the national registration of human and material resources, will have as its head A. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture.

There are now four Ministers whose duties relate entirely to war effort. Mr. Ralston as Minister of National Defense is mainly concerned with the Army. C. G. Power is Minister for Air. Mr. Howe acts as Minister of Munitions and Supply, with Mr. Macdonald in the naval post.

To this may be added Mr. Gardiner when he gives up the portfolio of agriculture. The time of this is uncertain.

W. P. Mulock, grandson of Sir William Mulock, one of the oldest Judges in the British Empire, enters the Cabinet as Postmaster General, a post his grandfather held many years ago. Another member from the Province of Ontario, Col. Colin Gibson, is the new Minister of National Revenue. Both these new ministers are veterans of the last war.

"Associate Members"

On the political side, the new appointments—while satisfactory in themselves—have not satisfied the demand for widening the base of the administration. Mr. King, in announcing the changes, offered to let Opposition leaders serve as "associate members" of the War Committee of the Cabinet.

The Prime Minister pointed out that a very large number of the leaders in the community in industry and other spheres are serving the Government in various branches of the war effort. They are giving their services unsparingly and wholeheartedly in administrative and advisory capacities. The Prime Minister said, however, that when he approached a few men of high standing in industry and other callings with the object of getting them to join the Cabinet or to form an advisory committee to the Cabinet they showed reluctance. They felt their services would be of greater value in administrative posts connected with the war effort rather than in the political arena.

The Prime Minister stated, however, that he realized the importance of increasing public confidence through bringing to the aid of the Ministry all points of view and opinion. He invited Opposition leaders to join the War Committee of the Cabinet as associate members. In this way the requirements of responsible government still would be maintained as the Government could not shirk its responsibility but it would also mean that the Government's policies were being shaped and made effective "not only under the open gaze of members of the Opposition but with the assistance of their counsel, experience and advice."

Unfavorable Reaction

The initial reaction of the Opposition to the suggestion has not been favorable. The move has been criticized as an effort on the part of the Prime Minister to maintain the advantages of partisan government without facing the full impact of Opposition criticism. But it is not impossible that this attitude toward the proposal may alter in succeeding days. Should the invitation to "associate members" be accepted, the group would probably be composed of R. B. Hanson, Conservative leader; Grote Stirling, former Minister of National Defense in the R. B. Bennett regime; M. J. Coldwell, Co-operative Commonwealth Federation leader; and John Blackmore, leader of the New Democracy group.

The Prime Minister also suggested that if Opposition leaders did not accept the invitation, he was willing to have conferences while Parliament was in session or during adjournment with members of the Opposition, when full and detailed information in connection with all war activities would be laid before them, including all matters which the exigencies of war have prevented from being made public.

By a Staff Artist

Angus L. Macdonald

Premier of Nova Scotia appointed head of Canada's new Department of National Defense for Naval Affairs.

War Census

OTTAWA, July 9 (AP)—Preparations for registration next month of every person in Canada—male and female—over 16 years of age were disclosed last night as a part of stepping up the Canadian war effort.

The registration will be directed by Canada's new Department of National War Services under the National Resources Mobilization Law passed recently by Parliament.

Through the registration, the Government will obtain complete information on the age, domestic responsibilities, trade, occupation, profession, and willingness to serve in wartime capacities of every man and woman in Canada.

Chief justices of all Provinces have been asked to name a judge to act in a supervisory capacity for registration and for distribution of manpower after the records are completed. The Bureau of Statistics and Election Officers will help. Forms for the records are being printed.

Canadians will be required to present themselves before an official for the registration. There will be no house-to-house check.

During the World War, a national registration was taken in June, 1918, but comparatively little use was made of the results because the war ended in November of that year.

At that time 5,000,000 persons registered. As the population has increased from about 8,000,000 then to more than 11,000,000, it is believed the new registration—expected to be completed in August—will tabulate more than 7,000,000 persons.

Philadelphia Police Check 'Red' Names

PHILADELPHIA, July 9 (AP)—Twenty county detectives have been assigned to examine signatures of Philadelphians on Communist Party nominating petitions and determine whether they are authentic.

District Attorney Charles F. Kelley indicated that if forgeries are discovered, the matter may be placed before the grand jury next week.

Board of Education officials have asserted that teachers whose names are on the petitions will be dismissed if their signatures are valid.

Director of Public Safety James H. Malone has indicated he would take action against two policemen and 13 firemen reported to have signed the petitions.

Building Huge War Machine Brings Problem to Canada

By Bruce Hutchison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 9—For 20 years a basic political issue in Canada—stated roughly—has been whether the state should take over the direction of the national economy. Less than a year of war has settled it. The state has taken over.

So swiftly have the powers of the state expanded to meet the needs of war that the only real issue now is how Canada should manage the vast machine that it has built, for what purpose, for whose benefit—and for how long.

Certainly the new system—and it is nothing less than that—will last for the duration of the war and will mean more and more centralized Federal government. But intelligent Canadians are beginning to ask themselves whether the return of peace will bring anything like a return of pre-war society—whether, in fact, this country has entered an entirely new era of government regulation and control from which there is no retreat.

No one can answer that question, of course, for it will depend mostly on world events beyond Canada's control—on the nature of the next peace and the economic methods prevailing in the world at large. In the meantime the extent of the change already achieved, and the difficulty of undoing it, can be gauged by swelling size of the governmental organization, the proliferating government departments, boards, bureaus and staffs at Ottawa, and by the increasing government supervision of all economic activity.

Opposed to Socialism

Supervision is the best word for the program so far. The government is not attempting and does not want to nationalize industries. It remains a government of orthodox economic beliefs and is completely opposed to socialism, but it finds that, for the present anyway, it must control the economic system to prevent a collapse of the Canadian war effort. It compromises, therefore, on a system of indirect control, with private ownership and management under broad policies laid down by the state.

Still, it is pretty far into some phases of business. It virtually manages and subsidizes the wheat industry, Canada's largest source of foreign exchange. It controls the export sale and price of bacon, which means effective control of the hog industry. It controls exports of cheese and, thereby, the price. Last fall it controlled the apple industry. Through various schemes it virtually controls a substantial part of the fishing industry and the fishermen of the Pacific Coast are demanding now that it guarantee them a price for their salmon.

In these fields the government has interfered directly. In others it lays down general policies and appoints official "policemen" to see that the policies are carried out. Thus Canada has controllers to supervise the production of timber, wool, sugar, coal, and oil. Their powers over these industries are almost unlimited but it has not been necessary to use them often. Industry is taking its lead from government without argument in the belief that this is essential for the prosecution of the war.

General Foundation

To lay a general foundation under industry, the government has promulgated a set of "principles" for the guidance of employers and workers and they virtually freeze the existing wage structure as part of the attempt to prevent fluctuations in prices. Recently a board has been established to handle labor disputes and to prevent bottlenecks in supplies of skilled labor. No one doubts that if the "principles" were violated, the board, with full government backing, would enforce them drastically and without hesitation. In the same way the government would deal with any industry which refused to gear its production to any special demands of the war programme. In two cases already the government has taken over large factories required for war purposes.

The control of foreign exchange, of course, was established at the outbreak of war and is complete. If it becomes necessary, the government is ready to stop the export of exchange to pay for foreign goods regarded as non-essential and if the new import tax of 10 per cent does not sufficiently discourage the sale of American-made luxuries, undoubtedly the government will take further action, as it must, to conserve its American exchange for the purchase of war materials.

The recent budget was perhaps the greatest measure of state invasion into the whole life of the people in Canadian history. It compels Canadians to change their way of life, cut down their purchases of luxuries, abandon any hope of buying a new automobile in most families and contribute a large part of their income to the state for use in the war. Finally the government has taken the right to mobilize all men and money for war purposes if and when it needs them.

To Go Further

It is certain that the process of government control does not stop here. The government will have to go much further if the war is long—not only because it wants to make the Canadian economy into a war machine, but because the economy cannot function in the present world without government supervision. Built on foreign trade, it has been dislocated by war conditions as the single example of wheat will illustrate. Canada cannot sell its wheat and the government has to underwrite the wheat farmer at a cost that no one dares to reckon. In lesser degree the same dislocation has affected many other industries in their foreign exports while, at the same time, stimulating others with war orders.

Canada thus reached its seventy-third birthday on July 1 with a structure of government control unimaginable even a year ago. This country long resisted the trend towards statism, even in the face of the New Deal's example. It was able to do so because its economy was geared to foreign trade and had to maintain a competitive position. But once world trade dried up, once normal markets were lost, Canada, like every other country, faced the necessity of increasing its internal market by a re-division of wealth among its people—perhaps, in the end, by compulsory changes in the size and nature of production.

On top of all that came the urgent necessity of diverting production into war goods. This settled the issue and throughout the nation the settlement "for duration" is accepted. Every Canadian knows that in the new dislocation bound to follow the next peace and the collapse of the armament industry, it will be difficult indeed for the state to shed many of its new powers. Perhaps it will never shed them.

In Ottawa there is a growing belief among public men—though they have hardly ventured to speak it aloud yet—that the structure of Canadian society, the direction of the economic system, has permanently changed, that the problem now is not to fight the new system of government control, but to control it, with a minimum loss of individual liberty and initiative.

Newsprint Output Up

OTTAWA — Newsprint production in Canada during April amounted to 268,947 tons compared with 251,279 tons in March.

Farley Again Seems Ready To Take Roosevelt Helm

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 9—The Roosevelt-Farley poliitcal team appeared to be buckling into the harness of the Democratic band-wagon for the third time today as James A. Farley, Postmaster General and Democratic National Chairman, reached Chicago, still the one man in on the resolution of the third-term mystery.

Tight-lipped as the Sphinx on the President's secret, but in all other respects his usual genial, fluent self, Mr. Farley gave all the signs as he left New York last night that he had yielded in every respect to the Roosevelt wishes and that the famed leadership combination would again be at the controls for the 1940 campaign if that is Mr. Roosevelt's purpose.

However the burden of confidence reposed in him may weigh on him, Mr. Farley seemed to those who have observed him over a long period to be in more ebullient spirits than in many months—as though the cloud which has shadowed his relations with "the boss" in the last year had lifted. Again he appeared the big-time, expert organizer getting into gear for the job of management that has twice made political history, confident that once more he has "the goods" to get the ballots.

Says Everything All Aight

None who saw him here after the headline-making confidential talk at Hyde Park on Sunday doubted that, one way or another, the President had succeeded in persuading "Jim" to lay aside his ambition to have his own name on the Democratic Presidential ticket and bow to the Roosevelt idea of the 1940 "Good of the Party."

"I'm in a tough spot," he told reporters on the hunt for some "off the record" hint. "I can only say that everything will be all right."

But if he was cryptic, it was a jocular "won't-tell" attitude. This was not a worried or resentful political manager, but the confident and buoyant one, contributing the more to the Democratic enigma with its two posers: whether the President has, or has not, written Roosevelt at the head of the national ticket to be accepted at Chicago, and whether Mr. Farley has, or has not, yielded on his well-known opposition to a third term to the extent that he will run another campaign for Mr. Roosevelt.

Aide-in-chief to Mr. Farley at Chicago will be his New York lieutenant, Vincent Dailey, who labored with him in the Roosevelt camp in 1932 when the New York State delegation went to the convention with its majority pledged to "stop Roosevelt" and with Alfred E. Smith in preferred place.

Women on Equal Rights

Meanwhile, as in previous years, the Democratic women were lining up on the two sides of the equal rights amendment question. This year, however, proponents for this constitutional change led by the National Woman's Party take their cause to the platform makers bolstered with success at the Republican National Convention.

In Chicago, the opposition will have determined leadership in the National Women's Trade Union League, the National Consumers' League, the National League of Women Voters, and the American Association of University Women, which have joined for defeat of the amendment because it would void all special state laws for the benefit of employed women.

Miss Josephine Roche and Miss Mary Dublin of the Consumers' League, and Miss Agnes Nestor, Chicago head of the Trade Union League, will be chief spokesmen against the change, while the proponents will be represented by leaders of the National Woman's Party and the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

Representative Mary T. Norton of New Jersey, who is a major figure in the powerful Frank Hague organization, is chairman of an advisory committee of 20 Democratic women who will function in collaboration with convention policy bodies.

Garner Opens Vote Drive At ConventionCity

CHICAGO, July 9 (AP)—Supporters of two definite contenders for the Democratic Presidential nomination — Vice-President John N. Garner of Texas and Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana—swung into action yesterday on the site of the party's national convention.

The Garner-for-President Committee took over a section of the Hotel Sherman to be used as a base for operations predicated on the assumption that President Roosevelt would not run again.

J. Burke Clements of Helena, Mont., opened Wheeler headquarters in the Congress Hotel with a promise to "solicit delegates in an aggressive way."

E. B. Germany, Dallas, Co-Chairman of the Garner Campaign, provided a touch of Texas color by riding into the lobby on horseback. He turned to serious business quickly by conceding that "Mr. Roosevelt can have the nomination if he wants it," but added:

"We have assumed from the beginning that Mr. Roosevelt will not accept the nomination and will not be a candidate for a third term. Of course, if he would do it, we're just wasting our time here.

"I don't think that the fact that Mr. Roosevelt will be offered the nomination will change things, because we don't think he will accept it."

Asked why he thought the Chief Executive would decline, Mr. Germany told the reporters:

"In the first place, he has served his country faithfully and well and it has been a severe strain on him, a great sacrifice.

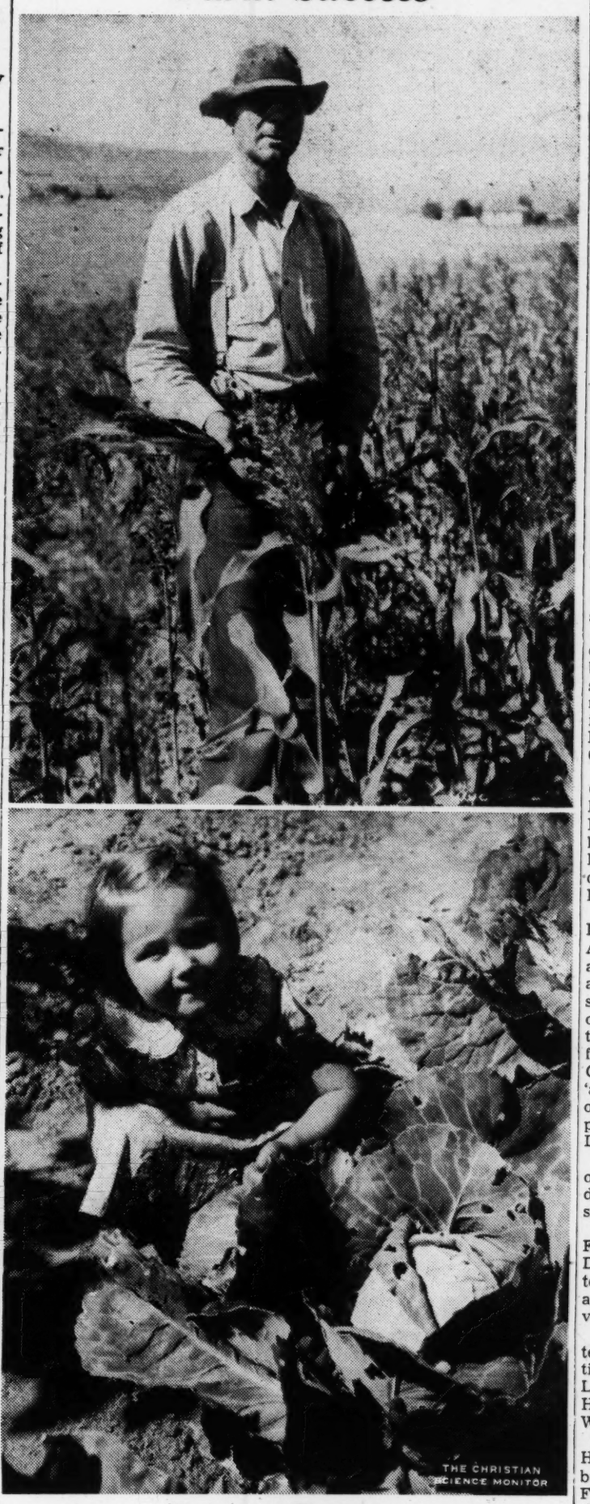
"In the second place, we feel that he will not consider the present emergency great enough to justify him to set aside the third term tradition."

Senator Wheeler stated recently that his name would be placed in nomination at the convention, opening a week from today, regardless of whether the President decides to seek renomination.

Mr. Clements reported that a tour of 30 States convinced him that Senator Wheeler was "in a better position to get the nomination than any other man if Roosevelt is not a candidate."

"Both branches of labor are friendly to his candidacy," he added. "The conservative element of the party is friendly, although he is one of the pioneer liberals of the country."

Farm Success



Farming in Wyoming

Above: Allen Fosher standing in a field of grain sorghum on which only a quarter of an inch of rain fell after the crop was planted. Below: Betty Fosher poses in the family cabbage patch.

Modern Pioneer on Farm Finds New Methods Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LUSK, Wyo.—Pioneering in Wyoming is not a thing of the past. Drive 29 miles west and south from Lusk, and you will find in the hills a farmer and rancher who is as definitely a pioneer of 1939 as was his father of an earlier decade.

It was in 1919 that Allen Fosher, just home from the war, homesteaded 320 acres of rolling land in Niobrar County. Soon he homesteaded another section. On these two sections of land, and on another section that he has purchased since, methods of farming new to the northeastern part of Wyoming are being used.

It was in 1934, Mr. Fosher explains, just after drought had injured stands of his native grasses that he noticed the soil on his cultivated fields being washed and blown most severely. It was then that he found deep gullies that interfered with his farm machinery in some of his fields. Something had to be done or soon he would lose the soil he had, he thought. That something proved to be the institution of farming practices recommended by his County Agricultural Agent and the Soil Conservation Service; the construction of diversion ditches immediately above his cultivated fields to keep run-off water from grasslands from making deeper the gullies that had been started; of growing his crops in rows on the contour so that all moisture might be held; of leaving stubble to keep wind from sweeping soil off his farm when crops were not being grown and to aid in holding winter snow.

Mr. Fosher contends that grass is one of the best soil holders and moisture conservers known, but he attributes his success as a livestock man to growing feed to supplement grass. " I contend," he says, "that if this country is going to remain profitable as a cattle country a system of farming must be devised that will enable feed to be produced."

Pioneering is producing dividends on the Fosher ranch. Despite the fact that 1939 was one of the driest cropping seasons that Mr. Fosher has known in the 22 years that he has been on the ranch, enough feed was produced to feed his livestock throughout the winter. He stated that five-foot cane grown for feed was produced with less than one-quarter inch of moisture falling on it from the time it was planted until it was cut. Snow, held by rye stubble 14 to 16 inches high left on the field the preceding winter, was responsible for the good feed crop.

Next year, the next, and the next Mr. Fosher says he will have all of his crops on the contour; the fields will be protected in winter and early spring months, as well as during the growing season, by vegetative cover; and in no two years in succession will the same crop be grown on any field. Through the use of pioneering farming practices Fosher hopes to keep his ranch free of debt, as it now is; to be able to have paint on his house; to be able to spend part of his time following the hobby that he loves most dearly—that of making knives and other objects with his own hands.

New Evidence Indicated In Registry Case

LOS ANGELES, July 9 (AP)—Acting United States Attorney William Palmer says he has "plenty of new material" to place before the Federal grand jury tomorrow in seeking the indictment of Dr. Herbert Hoehne, held on a charge of failing to register as a German agent.

Meanwhile, Mr. Palmer indicated he is asking the advice of his superiors in Washington on whether to take action against German Consul General Fritz Wiedemann and Chancellor Herman Loeper of the San Francisco German Consulate.

In holding Dr. Hoehne for grand jury investigation yesterday, United States Commissioner David Head said that "upon the evidence as offered before me" he would issue warrants charging the consular officials with conspiracy, if Mr. Palmer filed a complaint against them.

The Government submitted a letter of introduction for Dr. Hoehne, signed by Mr. Loeper, saying that he "is traveling from San Francisco to Buenos Aires, Argentina, by airplane, taking along three small packages containing diplomatic mail from the Foreign Office in Berlin, Germany, to the German Legations in Mexico, Panama and Guatemala."

Mr. Head said that "when the German consular officer at San Francisco delivered mail to Dr. Hoehne, not an accredited agent, he stepped outside the regular diplomatic procedure and became an ordinary person, subject to the law."

Federal sources said later that Dr. Hoehne's presence in the Americas paralleled the arrival and arrest of Emil Wolff three days ago at Balboa, Canal Zone. They said Mr. Wolff managed to toss over the ship's side a 50-pound trunk which was recovered and found to contain documents "in German giving detailed plans for 'action' in Venezuela, Panama and other Latin-American countries—particularly with reference to Dutch possessions."

German agents, it was declared, often are assigned in Paris to carry duplicate instructions but to travel separately.

Captain Wiedemann, in San Francisco, at first denied knowing Dr. Hoehne but later said the latter paid him a courtesy visit after arriving from Germany, June 16, via Yokohama.

"This Consulate had several letters and three small packages destined for German Consulates in Latin America, which we asked Dr. Hoehne to deliver for us," said Mr. Wiedemann.

Captain Wiedemann was Adolf Hitler's personal adjutant before becoming Consul-General in San Francisco and was a member of the Nazi Supreme Council entrusted with several delicate missions.

'Column' Moves

AUSTIN, Texas, July 9 (AP)—Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas said new evidence of "fifth-column" moves have been uncovered. He gave no details.

Letters from foreign consular officials were read at a closed hearing on un-American activities. They had been subpoenaed by the Congressional committee of which Mr. Dies is chairman from Fritz Neuhaeuser, editor of a German language paper in San Antonio.

Bund Camps

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R) of New Jersey told law enforcement officers that new evidence concerning Nazi and German-American Bund activities in New Jersey camps would be disclosed soon at hearings before the Dies Committee on un-American activities.

Mr. Thomas, a Dies Committee member, outlined the "unpublished evidence" at a closed meeting attended by 10 law enforcement officers from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

"We have had three investigators living in Bund and German-American camps at Hewitt and in Morris and North Passaic Counties," he said after the meeting.

Detroit's Forty Plus Group Provides Happy-Ending Tales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT — It sounds like happy-ending fiction, this story that comes over Detroit's radio station CKLW every Tuesday evening, but it's fact, drawn from the records of a busy office here.

Each week the tale is of different men over 40, former big-time business executives, who had lost their positions, seemed unable to get new ones for a time, but finally triumphed over difficulties with the aid of the Forty Plus Association.

Detroit businessmen provide offices, office supplies, printing, stenographic and multigraphing service for this non-profit organization, which devotes itself to helping executives out of work to help one another. The Y M. C. A. furnishes rooms for weekly meetings The men concerned do the rest.

How Plan Works

Able men out of work, men who have previously earned not less than $4,000 a year, set out under direction of the Forty Plus Association to find employment opportunities not for themselves but for the others in the group. They become expert salesmen for each other's services, and many fine openings are discovered.

The technique, thoroughly approved by the Detroit Board of Commerce, has been worked out by the National Forty Plus Association, which has offices in 60 principal cities. This procedure is described in the Detroiter, organ of the Board of Commerce, as follows:

"Each applicant, after having successfully passed the period of probation, and having been accepted for membership, is then given field duty, and with a companion member calls on business heads and tells the story of Forty Plus.

"All openings for men of executive ability are reported to the Chairman of the Marketing Committee. No member speaks for himself. If he feels that he is fitted for the job disclosed by a Detroit business head, he must make application to the Committee Chairman.

"The employer, given a brochure history of the experience of each man applying, makes his own choice as well as salary arrangements."

Taxation Breathing Spell

This automobile center is naturally interested in the growing movement throughout the United States to allow car owners to defer purchase of their license plates until later in the year It is found that less than 10 per cent of the motorcar operators had to renew their licenses promptly on Jan. 1, this year.

In all, 44 states, having more than 90 per cent of the Nation's motor vehicles, provided a breathing spell for the tax-harried citizen this year. Only four states required motorists to pay up the first of the year.

During the past 10 years, says the Detroiter, 30 states have modified their laws to provide for a two or three months' postponement of registration. Fourteen additional states give periods of grace up to 60 days.

In every state where deferred registration has been provided it has proved popular with motorists, tax officials and merchants, the Detroiter says.

Detroit has pioneered in the development and use of a new type of asphalt paving in gutter parking areas and at stop streets. The Asphalt Division of the Department of Public Works calls it a "tailor-made" pavement, a special mixture being used in those places subject to hard wear and strain.

Oklahoma City Teaches Its Children That a Policeman Is Always a Friend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—More than 7,000 school boys in Oklahoma City have learned that a policeman is a friend, a fairly human individual with a fund of interesting information, and anything but a "booger."

It was the "booger," that Chief of Police Frank Smith, a former Texan, started out to eliminate. "Booger" is simply Texan for bogey man.

"We know that a lot of parents seek to discipline their children by threatening to call in the policeman," said Chief Smith. "It's wrong. But they do it. Then, when the little boy, even though he has become a man, wants police help he has a feeling that the policeman is something that should be avoided."

There's nothing like getting acquainted to eliminate fears, believes Chief Smith who as a G-Man was the only survivor of the notorious Kansas City Massacre in which Pretty Boy Floyd tried to rescue a confederate.

So the Police Department began holding open house for boys from various schools last winter. While the visitors were there they were told about guns, defense holds, co-operation with police, and how much the police needed the help of the public.

One phase of Chief Smith's teaching is interesting. He insisted that boys should never be told "don't play with guns," but should be instructed that "when you get a gun, or are around a gun, you should handle it in this manner to protect yourself and your friends."

Then it is a simple matter to talk about how dangerous "unloaded" firearms can be, and from there step into a general safety discussion which has a positive instead of a negative approach.

"If I'm in the department when school starts again, we'll continue the open houses on Saturday to boys," said Chief Smith. "It doesn't cost anything but a little time, and boys are interested in what we can show them."

More than 7,000 boys visited the police station as guests, not as boys in trouble. Boys from a particular school were invited each Saturday and the percentage attending increased as boys who went came back and told what they had seen.

Lip Readers Demonstrate Art of the 'Hearing Eye'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Demonstrating remarkable ability to "hear with their eyes" the most difficult snatches of conversation, 35 contestants from all over the United States took part in a lip-reading tournament which proved the outstanding event in the 18th national convention of the American Society for the Hard of Hearing.

An 18-year-old high school graduate, Miss Mary Mutch, Redondo Beach, Calif., won a large silver trophy given by the Society, leading last year's champion, Elizabeth M. Brunicke of New York, and three others who made the finals, Irma Griffeth of Boston, Elodie May Prince of Milwaukee and Mrs. Wylvia L. Peters of Eugene, Ore.

Approximately 1,300 members of the Society witnessed the competition. which featured the two most difficult types of conversationalists for those who hear with their eyes, the "tight-lipped" person and the "mugger" who confuses lip-readers by trying too hard to sound words.

Education Stressed

Lip-reading is for everybody, not just for those who think they can afford to take lessons, Dr. Boris V. Morkovin, Professor of Cinematography at the University of Southern California, declared in urging delegates to learn from motion picture close-ups.

"Students will quickly learn to derive the meaning of difficult words on the lips of a screen character from the grasp of the entire dramatic situation," Dr. Morkovin said. "Changing expressions and moving lips of film actors will leave a more lasting impression on the lip-reading student than abstract drills and senseless syllables or disconnected sentences."

Alert thinking will compensate for deficiency in hearing more than any other thing, Miss Mildred Kennedy of Concord, Mass., declared. She urged Society members to appreciate the value of keen wit and vigilance in thinking as a means of conserving their residual hearing.

Music Seen as Aid

Mrs. Mary Louise Bowler of Glendale, Calif., Chorus Chairman of the session, told how Adult Education Departments in the public schools are pioneering in practice singing for handicapped persons. "Music, particularly choral singing in harmony, enables the hard of hearing to learn to speak in normal tones," Mrs Bowler said.

Cited as evidence of the more enlightened thinking of educators in this field, Mrs. Laura Stovel of Washington, D. C. quoted figures to show that the number of children studying lip-reading in this country jumped from 10,700 to 18,179 last year. Mrs. Stovel also described the work of the "Everywhere League," of which she is director, members of which have formed "letter rings" to correspond with others in many foreign countries.

The Society elected five directors for the ensuing year, Helen Scriver, Pasadena, Calif; Dr. Warren H. Garden, Bloomington, Ind.; Dr. Emily A. Pratt, Albany, N. Y.; Mrs. Margaret L. Washington, Knoxville, Tenn.; and Dr. Austin A. Yayden, Chicago.

College Heads Approve Military Training Plan

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—Presidents and representatives of 22 men's colleges and universities voted unanimously yesterday to support the Burke-Wadsworth selective training and service bill now before Congress.

After indorsing the compulsory service measure, the educators voted at a conference to petition the War and Navy Departments to extend R. O. T. C. and Naval Reserve training units to those colleges which do not now have them and which are "qualified and ready to have them."

The group asked that college men be shown no special consideration under the compulsory service bill.

The group agreed that colleges and universities should co-operate actively in national defense preparations and adjust their curricula, particularly in technical schools, to defense needs. Confidential information concerning the role of institutions of higher learning under army mobilization plans was presented to the conference by Maj. Frank J. McSherry.

The conference was called by William Mather Lewis, President of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.; Robert C. Clothier, President of Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.; Clement C. Williams, President of Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.; and Ralph Cooper Hutchinson, President of Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa.

Other colleges represented included: Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.; Roanoke College, Salem, Va.; Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C.; Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine; Hampden-Sydney College, Hampden-Sydney, Va.; St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.; Holy Cross University, Worcester, Mass.; and Brown University, Providence, R. I.

Anti-Conscription

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 9—More than 240 Americans, including many distinguished educators, religious leaders, writers, professional and business people, have made known their opposition to peacetime military conscription in a statement made public here by the Committee on Militarism in Education.

Publishing their views in a statement entitled "A Declaration Against Conscription," the indorsers assert that military conscription in peacetime "smacks of totalitarianism" and they contend that its adoption "would be highly dangerous to the spirit and tradition of Ameican democracy."

While conceding that many advocates of conscription are "sincere and distinguished," and that many arguments put forward for conscription seem "plausible," the indorsers of the Declaration Against Conscription urge the American people and members of Congress "to deliberate with sober caution before permitting such an unprecedented innovation to become a part of our national life."

Among the reasons advanced in support of the anti-conscription declaration are the following: "First, the essential idea underlying military conscription—the assumption that the individual citizen is but a pawn in the hands of unlimited state power—is the major premise of every dictatorship and all totalitarianism; second, peacetime conscription is in itself a flagrant negation of democracy; third, the adoption of military conscription in peacetime would be a radical departure from historic American tradition; and fourth, the military regimentation of the entire man power of our nation will inevitably result in widespread dislocation in business, industry, agriculture and higher education; and it may prove unnecessary and ineffectual from a military standpoint."

Mrs. Roosevelt 'In Dark,' Too

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, July 9—President Roosevelt and Postmaster General James A. Farley have a big secret they're keeping from the President's wife.

It's that third-term business.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told interviewers yesterday she was "still in the dark" regarding the President's third-term intentions, which he confided to Mr. Farley.

Women Seeking To Join Army

PHILADELPHIA, July 9 (AP)—Two women applied for enlistment in the United States Army here yesterday, but were informed that women recruits are not being accepted.

One exhibited an honorable discharge from the Spanish Nationalist Army of Gen. Francisco Franco and said she wanted to "fight for the United States."

Recruiting officers did not record her name.

Mrs. Helen Klaus, a widow with two grown sons and at present employed as an office worker, explained that she wanted to do office work "so that some man might be released for combat service."

Mexico Mobilizes Military in Fear Of More Disorder

MEXICO, D. F., July 9 (AP)—Repetition of disturbances resulting in at least 44 fatalities and injuries to 286 during the Presidential elections July 7 was expected today by political circles to accompany the official vote tabulation July 11.

In an effort to forestall trouble the Government began mobilizing the nation's military and police forces.

Both Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, Administration candidate, and his independent opponent, Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan, continued to claim the election, but the outcome remained in doubt.

General Camacho's official Mexican Revolutionary Party, however, was completing its own tabulation, and a spokesman said the count might be announced later in the day.

The opposition, meanwhile, raised a clamor over alleged voting irregularities, and General Almazan said that should he obtain any evidence of fraud he would deem it "an inescapable obligation to take all necessary means to make the will of the people as expressed in the election respected."

The task of counting the vote will be undertaken at public assemblies by "tabulating commissions" in each of the election districts. Partisans of both leading candidates were expected to demand places on the commissions.

A 'Nick' Ahead of Time

LINCOLN, Neb., July 6 (AP)—A hurrying motorist dropped a nickel in a downtown parking meter, then noticed a little sign saying the meters would not be in operation for a week.

In a bigger hurry he hastened to the City Hall to tell his story to Councilman Henry J. Amen. Councilman Amen dug up a nickel to even things up.

Czechs Indicate Aid to British

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—A cablegram from Eduard Beneš, former President of Czechoslovakia, indicated yesterday that the Czechoslovak Army was preparing to aid in the defense of the British Isles.

"Evacuation Czechoslovak Army from France just successfully completed," said Mr. Beneš' cable to William Jay Schieffelin, Chairman of the American Friends of Czechoslovakia. "Two-thirds of infantry and all aviators participated in battle of France, fought splendidly. Some 2,000 civilian refugees also evacuated to England. Medical supplies, aid for refugees much needed."

Crossword Quiz Answers

H	O	S	H	E	A			K	O	M	A	N	S	
E	D	A	M		I			U		T	A	H		
R	E	X		E	D	I	T	H		E	V	A		
U	R		F	E	A	T	H	E	R		E	S		
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H	E		S	I	C	I	L	I	A		S	H		
A	S	H		M	A	S	O	N		T	A	R		
N	A	I	N				A		M	O	R	O		
T	U	T	O	V	A			N	O	R	M	A	N	

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All Britain's Strength Mobilized for Defense

LONDON, July 9 (AP)—Britain now is spending £9,500,000 or $38,000,000, a day, of which £6,500,000, or $26,000,000, is going to the Army, Navy and Air Force, Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Kingsley Wood told the House of Commons today.

The announcement accompanied request for a credit of £1,000,000,000 which was at once voted by the House.

Sir Kingsley said that of the last previous credit of £700,000,000, about £575,000,000 has been spent.

By John Allan May

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 9—Britain has at last not only rolled up its shirtsleeves—it has squared its jaw in determination to face the greatest siege in history and to hold out be the cost what it may.

News released today presents a picture of a very different and much stronger Britain from that which entered the war less than a year ago. New details of the strength within the fortress of Britain show that there are now 1,060,000 local defense Volunteers to add their fire power to that of the re-organized and re-equipped Field Army—which now is taking recruits at the rate of 7,000 a day.

New statistics show that these great military and industrial efforts have resulted in a record low figure for jobless. The building speed-up has resulted in the completion of several great munitions works seven months ahead of schedule.

New Rationing Rules

Meanwhile, new rationing regulations underline the sternness of the hour. A joint butter and margarine ration of six ounces a week was ordered. Previously butter had been rationed at four ounces a person a week, and margarine was not rationed at all.

The reduction in butter and margarine allowances followed by one day a further rationing of tea, fish, and meat.

Restaurants will not be permitted to serve fish and meat at the same meal. Confections no longer may be iced.

Significant Rules

The restriction of tea to two ounces a week—about two cups a day—is probably the most significant rationing move of all because "tea time" is so integral a part of the British scene that it transcends the mere matter of a beverage.

Despite the imposition of these further burdensome rationing regulations the public is heartened as it waits for the enemy. For the British may have to go on to "hard living," but they also know they are prepared to do some hard fighting.

It is now disclosed that nine divisions of the British Expeditionary Force brought back from Flanders have been reorganized and re-equipped and brought up to full strength. In addition all divisions that were at home have also been brought up to full strength and placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief of the Home Forces along with Dominion, French, Polish, Czech, Dutch, and Norwegian troops. Meanwhile, new home battalions are being rapidly formed. New recruits are being taken in. The local defense volunteers in the opinion of the War Office will prove "an invaluable force," since they will relieve the Field Army from certain important duties and increase its mobility.

There is evidence today that the problem of man power for industry also is being effectively resolved. The jobless total of 760,000 is now 600,000 fewer than it was a year ago—by training skilled workers Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, has put into arms production more men than the fighting services have taken out. Arms factories scheduled to begin production next spring are instead to start work next month. Government training centers are sending new skilled craftsmen into munitions factories at the rate of 100,000 a year.

In ordering up its reserves in man power Britain is not forgetting its civil defense. More than 1,500,000 men and women are engaged in civil defense services, but it is found that that is not enough. Now the Ministry of Home Security has decided that in one or two areas where the civil defense establishment is not up to requirements the principle of compulsion must be applied.

Important plans for speeding the pace of arms production still further were discussed yesterday at the Ministry of Supply when Mr Herbert Morrison met the leading Executives of firms on war contracts. It was "candid in camera" meeting, Mr. Morrison having specially asked for candid comments suggestions, and criticisms. As a result, the schemes for the rationalization of certain production methods, employment of substitute materials, better use of spare capacity, and simplification of procedure in ordering are now being evolved.

French in Britain

LONDON, July 9 (AP) — The Home Office announced yesterday that French citizens in Britain henceforth will be subject to the same restrictions as those applied to non-enemy aliens.

The announcement said that "special consideration will be given to those French citizens who satisfy the authorities that they are willing actively to support the Allied cause."

The French previously had been exempt from curfew restrictions and from orders prohibiting aliens from entering protected areas without police permission.

British to Attack?

LONDON, July 9 (AP)—A War Office spokesman, commenting on defense measures against any German invasion of Britain, said yesterday that Britons "must take care not to become too defense-minded. We must be ready to meet Germany anywhere."

This was interpreted in some quarters as still another official hint that Britain, as suggested by War Minister Anthony Eden, may be preparing to sally "from the fortress" to attack Germany on the continent.

Lamppost Guns?

LONDON, July 9 (AP)—Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard suggested today converting Britain's lampposts into guns to ease "a shortage of steel in arms factories."

Queen's Niece and Nephew in United States

Wide World

Five Small Britons Visit J. P. Morgan While England Is Menaced

Three cousins accompany niece and nephew of Queen Elizabeth of England to America and are photographed at the Hotel Biltmore in New York. Left to right: Davina and Simon Bowes-Lyon, niece and nephew of the Queen, and their cousins, Anne, Joanne and Francis Nichols. The children were sent by the Queen's brother, David Bowes-Lyon, and were among a group of 650 landing in Montreal, Quebec.

Ministers' Kin Reach Canada as War Refugees

QUEBEC, Quebec, July 9 (AP)—Another group of British evacuees—including youthful relatives of Sir John Simon and Anthony Eden—reached Quebec on their way to new temporary homes far from the menace of Nazi bombers.

Fourteen-year-old John Eden and his three sisters, Ann, 16, Rose, 13, and Amelia 7—nephew and nieces of the British War Secretary—told reporters they and their three young cousins will attend a school to be established at Vernon, B. C., by their mother.

Angela Manning, 14; Margaret Bickford Smith, 14, and Carol Bickford Smith, 15, all grandchildren of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer said their grandfather "came down to see us off" at the start of their trip to Canada. Angela will stay with relatives in Lancaster, Pa., while the other two girls will visit relatives in Toronto.

MADRID, Spain, July 9 (AP)—Generalissimo Francisco Franco has placed the La Granja Palace in South Segovia Province at the disposition of the three children of King Leopold of Belgium. Originally they planned to go to Portugal.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 9 (AP)—A friendship based on nothing more tangible than the sound of voices across 4,000 miles of land and water may bring four British war refugees into a Montgomery home.

Bill Britton of Montgomery and Charles Thayne of Nottingham, England, "met" while pursuing their hobby as amateur radio operators. Many conversations brought a sense of intimacy so strong that when war imperilled non-combatants in England, Mr Britton radioed his friend that he would gladly provide a "duration" home for Mrs. Thayne and their children, Michael, Shirley, and Valerie.

Mr. Britton said at Mr. Thayne's request he repeated his offer to the U. S. Consul's Office in London.

Transportation Lack Hampers British Refugee Children

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 9—Failure to bring in more British refugee children rests primarily on the lack of sufficient transportation under existing war circumstances, it was said in official quarters here today. So far as the Roosevelt Administration is concerned, it was added, every facility has been given to aid the evacuation, State Department red tape has been cut, and as fast as legal requirements have been compiled with, cables carry the word to London.

In the face of this the unfilled British immigration quota, which would permit 10 per cent of the annual 65,000 quota in any one month, is not even beginning to be filled. American vessels under the Neutrality Act cannot call at belligerent Great Britain, while British vessels coming west are using berth space primarily, it appears, for getting adult enemy aliens out of the country.

England is one of the few nations which has not exhausted its quota under the Immigration Act, it was explained. Thousands of British child refugees could come in under it if the other provisions of the act were compiled with, chief of which is that the children should be certified to a family that would guarantee them against becoming state charges. The law prohibits children going to institutions or camps, and the families that agree to take them must be scrutinized. This work is being done by the semi-official committee in New York. Despite newspaper reports that the committee had 50,000 families ready to take children, the State Department knows of no such call for clearance. Those in a position of authority in the Administration emphatically deny that there has been delay in clearing visas once requests for them come in from New York. As fast as inspected American families agree to take children the State Department sends word—by cable—to London, to give clearance to an equal number of children waiting their turn. Here comes the chief bottleneck, it is said. Great Britain is using most of its available passenger shipping with enemy aliens to Canada, and there is not much room for the children.

It is pointed out also that the child refugees must be English and of English ancestry, under the law. England itself has many refugees, Polish, Dutch, Belgian, and Jews from Germany, brought in at the outset of the war. These fall under the quotas of their respective countries, rather than the British quota. Quotas from other countries, it is pointed out, are already pretty well filled up.

Contract for Plane Motors Held in Abeyance by Packard

DETROIT, July 9 (AP)—The Board of Directors of the Packard Motor Car Company have deferred approval of a proposed contract to manufacture 9,000 Rolls Royce airplane motors for the United States and England. In a statement, President Max M. Gilman told newsmen that "the matter of a possible contract" had been discussed. No action, however, had been taken, because "there are many matters that require further study; the Packard Motor Car Company is anxious to be of public service and is hopeful that a satisfactory agreement can be reached."

Mr. Gilman indicated that he would return to Washington for conferences with the National Defense Commission. Of the 9,000 motors, 6,000 are for England and 3,000 for the United States. He said the Ford Motor Company, which previously had refused the contract on the ground that it would manufacture the engines for the United States only, had turned its preliminary plans over to his firm. Last week he announced plans for a $30,000,000 expansion program, contingent upon acceptance of the contract, and said that production of the motors would begin 10 months from the day the contract was signed.

In the World War, Packard is recorded to have produced 6,500 Liberty airplane motors.

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Germans See U. S. Economic Policy As Isolationism

BERLIN, July 9 (AP)—Authorized Nazi economic sources expressed belief today that President Roosevelt's declaration on the Monroe Doctrine meant that the United States was withdrawing into its own shell in the economic sphere.

They said that plans of the United States for a pan-American cartel which were to have been launched at the Havana conference opening July 20 apparently had failed because South American countries considered Europe still their principal market.

These sources said they expected the Roosevelt Administration now to direct its chief energies to solution of domestic problems.

President Roosevelt proposed July 6 that Europe and Asia apply the principles of the Monroe Doctrine as a means of reaching agreement on the disposition of possessions of conquered nations.

He took the position that European, Asiatic and American nations should get together in their respective spheres and settle problems involving territorial possessions among themselves instead of allowing a conquering power to make the decisions.

California Plane Production Possibilities Are Forecast

The aviation editor of the Associated Press is on a tour of California's aircraft factories. In the following story he proposes an answer to the question: How fast can America produce warplanes in its air rearmament drive?

LOS ANGELES (AP)—I used to know the Governor of a Rocky Mountain State, a man with considerable cattle interests, who had a well-worn answer to the question of how many beef steers he actually had on hand ready for the market.

"Well," he would reply on every occasion, "I dunno. Those blamed critters keep multiplying and I can't keep count."

The layman gets much the same answer today when he asks the president of an aircraft company how many planes he is producing and can produce. The existing plants are far short of their capacity production, and they keep adding floor space to increase their potential production.

Here in Southern California, where some 60 per cent of the country's heavy and military planes are manufactured, plant expansion under way or immediately contemplated amounts to a boost in floor space of about 70 per cent. With the expansion already being undertaken in Seattle, Pacific Coast plane factories before the close of the year will increase their factory floor space from 4,800,000 square feet to 8,200,000 square feet.

Depends on Types

What that is going to mean in terms of warplane output depends on a large number of variables. One of them is the type of planes to be ordered. There are 470,000 rivets and about twice as many man hours in a big, long-range bomber as there are in a medium bomber with only 220,000 rivets.

A low horsepower training plane is a relatively simple manufacturing problem compared with a fast pursuit, in terms of man-hours, design, materials and the number of engines available for mass production.

For an answer to our warplane productivity, anyone can put down his money, close his eyes and pick a number. But one thing is certain: our armed forces will not begin receiving warplanes in any numbers under the air rearmament drive until early next year, particularly if we continue to supply them in volume to England.

Orders from Washington to the 23 American companies now making military planes have not yet come through. When they do, factories must be "tooled up" and their personnel added to. There is an equal number of additional factories, making only civil planes, to draw on if they are needed.

In the next few months the industry's 65,000 shop employees probably will be increased to two-and-a-half to three times that number.

Figures on current production are only a guess because, since the fall of 1938, the Government has forbidden their release for publication. My guess is that five major factories in Los Angeles are currently making 105 combat planes and 205 training planes monthly—or about 3,700 machines a year.

German Output

For comparison, that is less than a tenth of the German production figure recently mentioned by a Washington administration official. The potential monthly production of these same five factories probably is 665 combat planes and 450 trainers—or around 13,400 planes a year without any increase in floor space.

If we assume that these five plants make 50 per cent of American warplanes, we arrive at a figure of 26,800 planes (potential production) for the industry as a whole. In order to keep the picture in focus, it must be remembered that American factories turned out less than 2,000 military planes in 1939.

To take a sample factory, this is the type of information encountered by the statistician: The Lockheed Aircraft factory at Burbank, Calif.—maker of planes for Charles A. Lindbergh, Amelia Earhart and other of American aviation's greats—is reported unofficially to be turning out 30 bombers a month.

Mexican Labor Shift to U. S. Laid to Soviet-German Strain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The abrupt shift of Mexican Labor recently from an anti-democratic to a pro-democratic front accurately forecast the strain in the Moscow-Berlin alliance and revealed the new Communist Party line veering back to support of the democracies. This shift occurred at the meeting of the Central Committee of the Latin American Confederation of Labor (C. T. A. L.), convening for the first time since its formation two years ago.

Vicente Lombardo Toledano, General Secretary of both the C. T. A. L. and the Confederation of Mexican Labor, within one week's time completely reversed the political line of the parties for which he spoke. He made a similar about face in September after the signing of the Soviet-German pact.

Speaking recently Señor Lombardo Toledano condemned the democracies as equally responsible with Germany and Italy for the "imperialist war" in Europe. He said of the United States that its "capitalist imperialist powers are under the urgent necessity of aiding the dying bourgeois regime of Europe."

"They particularly want," he added "to aid the regimes similar to the United States in false, bourgeois democracy. This is not only to save the dying systems in Europe but to preserve their privileges here in the New World. Mexico can neither aid the cause of fascism nor the allied cause which represents one of the corrupt forms of a regime unable to inspire the hearts of men." He then spoke of the "superiority of fighting spirit and enthusiasm of the Germans."

Makes Sudden Shift

Exactly eight days later, on June 13, the Labor spokesman suddenly discovered a new love for the United States. His hatred for fascism was undiminished, he still held Britain and France responsible for the war, but the United States was no longer "imperialist."

"Not only have relations between the United States and Latin America improved," he said, "but we Mexicans feel, being nearer to North America, the great currents of cordiality, sympathy and friendship which unite us. The fruits of historical progress are this greater understanding, better treatment, more respect and aid for each other."

All this was highly reminiscent of his switch in September. When Great Britain and France declared war on Germany he followed the old Communist line of aid to the democracies and declared that Mexico could not be neutral but must fight with the Allies. He praised the United States and said Mexico must be ever close and co-operative with her northern neighbor.

But late in September this tactic changed. The new "line" was defined for the Communist sympathizers and from that date until June 13 the Mexican Labor leader attacked the democracies, the Good Neighbor Policy and President Roosevelt. Moreover, the C. T. M.'s newspaper, El Popular, ceaselessly cartooned and editorialized against the democratic leaders and carried pro-German news dispatches. It featured a series of articles attacking R. H. K. Marett, head of the British Press Bureau in Mexico, as "Public Enemy No. 1," but made no mention of Arthur Dietrich, the Nazi propaganda chief, who was later expelled.

Señor Lombardo Toledano contends that "no member of the National Committee of the C. T. M. is a member of the Communist Party, but we work for a united proletarian front." It is pointed out here that he does not need to be officially a party member in order to take direction from Moscow, as his maneuvers are widely believed to indicate that he does.

Reason for New Shift

The reason for the new shift to a pro-democratic bias was revealed in his prediction at the C. T. A. L. convention that "The U. R. S. S. will enter the war against fascism."

Latin American labor was urged by Señor Lombardo Toledano "to join the bourgeois regimes in their fight against fascism but not to forget the class struggle." That is, to bore from within the democracies again and, it follows, to betray them once more at the opportune time as the Soviet Union did in August when it signed the German pact.

It is now apparent that Russia signed the pact in anticipation of a long war which would leave both sides exhausted, and Russia fresh to promote the world revolution. She did not anticipate the victorious blitzkrieg nor foresee the danger to herself of a Hitler dominated Europe while Germany is still armed to the teeth and with millions of soldiers ready to deal with Russia. Accordingly the Soviet Union's belated return to its former democratic allies.

A second index to the shift in the Communist policy has been given here by the radical group among the Spanish Refugees. At the Pan-American Conference for Spanish Refugees held here in February the radicals and Communists savagely attacked the French Government for its "persecution" of refugees in concentration camps. Later demonstrations against the French Consulate were held in New York City. Yet within the last two weeks the same refugee group here has sent a message of sympathy to the French Government which it formerly attacked.

The Mexican press has mercilessly ridiculed Señor Lombardo Toledano for his political reversals and accused him of blatant insincerity. It has moreover left no doubt that his inspiration is believed to have come from Moscow and had no connection with the pro-democratic statements recently made by President Cardenas.

The Cardenas Government has maintained throughout a consistent foreign policy supporting the democracies. Mexico protested both here and at Geneva the invasions of Ethiopia, China, Albania, Spain, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Finland, Norway, Denmark, Holland and Belgium. Moreover Mexico sent material aid to Republican Spain, while the democratic governments, including the United States, imposed an embargo which choked the Republican cause and helped make possible the Franco-Hitler-Mussolini victory.

Argentina Marks Independence Day

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 9 (AP)—Argentina's celebration of the 124th anniversary of her independence was clouded today by the absence of President Roberto M. Oritz, who has relinquished executive powers to Vice-President Ramon Castillo.

Tucuman, city in the interior where Congress in 1816 declared the country's freedom from Spain, was the scene of the principal celebration. Cabinet Ministers and other high officials were present.

In Buenos Aires, usually the scene of brilliant ceremonies, the celebration was limited to a military review.

Officers and sailors of the Argentine Navy landed at Buenos Aires, Puerto Belgrano and other bases to renew their oaths of allegiance to the flag.

French-Dutch Colony Guard Urged for U. S.

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—An American "trusteeship" over French and Dutch possessions in the Western Hemisphere "until full independence is restored to those countries," has been advocated by the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.

The Committee, in three new basic objectives adopted in a move to make itself a permanent organization headed by William Allen White, Emporia, Kan., editor, also advocated:

1. Unrestricted sale to Great Britain of surplus food supplies, planes, guns, ships and ammunition "not necessary to our national defense."

2. Evacuation, "when necessary," of mothers, children and old people from the British Isles to the Western Hemisphere.

3. Removal of restrictions banning United States citizens from joining Allied forces.

4. Encouragement of Congressional action to give the President authority to accomplish these objectives.

All five points were contained in the first of the Committee's three new objectives, which were "National defense adequate to the protection of the entire Western Hemisphere; protection of the democratic process in all its forms in presenting the preparedness program, and an educational campaign to reawaken our people to the value of democracy."

Originally, the national Committee was formed with the basic program of promoting "aid to all those who are fighting totalitarian aggression."

In advocating new aid to Great Britain, the Committee said it acted with the conviction that "war will come inevitably to the United States" if Great Britain is defeated.

Demands of Hungary Rejected in Bucharest

BUCHAREST, Rumania, July 9 (AP)—Rumanian Government quarters insisted today that "Rumania does not recognize any justification for eventual Hungarian territorial demands and is resolved not to accept them."

The statement was made as Hungarian Premier Count Paul Teleki and Foreign Minister Count Stefan Csaky entrained from Budapest for Germany, to discuss Hungary's claims for return to Hungary of the Rumanian province of Transylvania with the German and Italian Foreign Ministers, Joachim von Ribbentrop and Count Galeazzo Ciano, and possibly with Adolf Hitler.

In the face of this new threat from Budapest, King Carol labored to prevent the new Government from falling into the hands of the pro-German, anti-Semitic Iron Guard. The new Cabinet which appeared to be still intact, mobilized farm and forest workers to strengthen the nation for defense.

Several million Rumanian women, as well as boys and men too old for active military service, were affected by a Cabinet decree conscripting all available labor to harvest the Nation's crops and safeguard vital food supplies.

It appeared that King Carol had succeeded, for the time being at least, in halting a movement to break up the present Government in favor of the designation of a Cabinet composed entirely of Iron Guardists—the Rumanian Nazi Party.

Repercussions Expected

Diplomats, however, looked for repercussions from a series of political maneuvers which had the net result of removing from the new Cabinet Horia Sima, head of the Iron Guard, who was Minister of Culture.

Mr. Sima and three other Iron Guard members of Premier Ion Gigurtu's five-day-old Cabinet submitted their resignations late yesterday in an effort to force formation of a 100 per cent Nazi government.

King Carol accepted Mr. Sima's resignation, but refused to accept the others.

He replaced Mr. Sima with Rado Budisteanu, Iron Guard lieutenant.

The Cabinet is divided between Iron Guardists and followers of Octavian Goga, who himself once headed a pro-Nazi, anti-Semitic Government.

King Carol sought to strengthen the hand of his own Totalitarian Party—the Party of the Nation—by a new law aimed at preventing formation of opposition groups. The law prohibits reviving any outlawed parties and forbids organization of secret societies aimed at overthrow of King Carol's Party.

[Technically, the Iron Guard at present is outlawed, along with all other political groups except Carol's Party of the Nation.]

Reduction of Parliament to the status of the German Reichstag was seen by diplomats in a statement by Premier Von Gigurtu that "we are against legislative inflation which slows up the march of public affairs and lessens authority."

Members Sent Home

Parliament members were sent home following a session last week at which one minute of silence was observed in mourning over loss of Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina to Russia.

Regarding Hungary's territorial claims, official quarters here said Rumania would consider only an exchange of populations as a means of settling Hungary's 20-year claim on Transylvania, which was a Magyar Province before the World War.

"Such an exchange, to the exclusion of territorial cession, might have a satisfactory result for the two Nations, with good economic consequences and the establishment of good-neighbor relations," it was stated.

Oil Barricade

BUCHAREST, Rumania, July 9 (AP)—Rumanian soldiers with rifles and bayonets suddenly cordoned the offices of all foreign oil companies, including American, today to prevent the removal of plans or papers concerning Rumania's rich oil fields.

Simultaneously, a report spread that the British were negotiating to sell their oil interests in this Balkan kingdom to Russia.

American oilmen said they had been informed that the soldiers on guard at the foreign company offices had been instructed to stop any attempt to remove data concerning oil supplies which are vital to Germany's war machine.

Oil experts said that in recent weeks the British were in a position of being able to export oil only to the Axis powers.

It was explained that war in the Mediterranean has prevented the British from shipping to England any of their own Rumanian production. At the same time, under Rumanian law, the British must pay royalties to the Government in oil, which the Government in turn exports to Germany for subsequent use in the Nazi war machine against Britain.

If the British cut their well output, the Rumanian Government has a legal right to step in and take over production. It is estimated that approximately $100,000,000 of British capital is invested in Rumanian oil.

Danger of Internal Attack Faces Rumanian Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania—Hungary's demands for return of Transylvania which have echoed in Bucharest in growing crescendo during the past few weeks have accentuated the danger of an "attack from within" against which the Rumanian Government has struggled for nearly two decades.

Ever since Transylvania was taken from Hungary and given to Rumania by the peace treaties in 1920, the task of consolidating Rumanian rule has been one of satisfying the various racial minorities that inhabit the region.

The Rumanian Government has combated continuously the barrage of propaganda from Budapest on behalf of the Hungarian or Magyar minority — propaganda which has often been against the wishes of the local Magyars who themselves have indicated a desire to get along with their Rumanian neighbors.

Set-up of Germans

But although the Magyars and Szekely—the latter a group racially related to the Magyars—present a compact and formidable threat to Rumanian rule, their organization does not equal the detailed and meticulous development of the German minority. The Germans, situated for the most part around Siebenburgen, the seven cities, as yet cherish no irredentist claims, but they have become a nation closely controlled and firmly drilled, within a nation.

The German organization which has its headquarters at Sibiu, the most thoroughly German town of the Siebenburgen, is controlled by a local führer, Fritz Fabricius, with 14 Landesamter under him, whose work covers between them all aspects, political, social and economic, of the nearly 800,000 German peoples of Translyvania.

The German areas are divided into seven districts or gaus, each with its district leader, having a similar organization responsible to him for the activities of the region. Each district is in turn divided into a sub-district or Kreise, each with its leader. Below these in turn come the Hundertschaften, groups of a hundred families, each under the direction of a male and female führer. The ultimate sub-division is the Zehnerschaft or group of 10 families, each with its Hannenmann and Hannenfrau. Thus by an elaborate organization, characteristically German, the activities of every single German can be supervised and controlled.

Zehnerschafts' Control

The individual German finds himself with two allegiances, the one to the nation of which he is a citizen, the other, which controls him more closely, to his Zehnerschaft and all the ramifications up to his Landesführer, and thence to the supreme Führer himself. His personal life is no longer his own affair, but must be directed according to the policy of his superiors. If he marries without the consent of his Zehnerschaft he risks serious consequences.

A reliable witness who has studied the whole question of the Germanization of this Province for some years has calculated that out of 180 German priests in the Banat, 168 can be regarded as Nazi agents.

Here, too, are many of the familiar social organizations of the Fatherland. There is a flourishing Hitler Youth movement. Social relief is supported by the funds collected from numerous and virtually compulsory contributions extracted from the workers.

Political Gymnastics

Gymnastic societies, so flourishing in all German communities, serve the purpose of organizations for spreading German nationalist instruction, as in the days of the Tugendbund, and the instructors habitually receive a course of political instruction in Germany before taking up their posts. In general, all teachers in the German minority schools have received some part of their training in the Reich.

Meanwhile, the seven German newspapers of Transylvania, drive home the same propaganda. Most notable is the violent Extrapost of Temesvar, a paper which has on occasion undergone suppression. These journals regularly contain lists of German lawyers, doctors, and tradesmen in the region whom the German population is recommended to patronize. Patronage given to non-German practitioners must be explained and justified before the head of the Zehnerschaft.

Week by week timetables of activities and group meetings are published in these journals. Certain of these are marked as Pflichtsabend (compulsory attendance). Penalties of black-listing and boycotting are liable to be visited on the individual who fails to attend.

New Orleans Puts Explosives to Sea

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—A new safety measure went into effect as reports circulated of high explosives for Great Britain in process of shipment here. Capt. J. L. Ahern of the Coast Guard, named captain of the port under an emergency presidential decree, said that all explosives would have to be loaded at an anchorage more than a dozen miles down the Mississippi River from the City proper.

French People Writhe Under German Bondage

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BILBAO, Spain (By Clipper)—Never since the Russian Revolution have so many human existences in Europe been so ruthlessly uprooted as in the French flight before Germany's advancing Panzer divisions.

Paris, that wonderfully wise and mellow city by the Seine, kept its sang-froid almost to the end. Even in flight, under extreme hardships, the Parisians retained much of their traditional tolerance. They found among the country people a ready hospitality that lightened scenes of indescribable confusion.

What France has experienced during the few weeks that followed the German break through at Sedan is the swiftest and perhaps the greatest debacle in its long history. Frenchmen only slowly realize that a great part of the country and the capital has been occupied by the enemy. Many beautiful towns have been turned into heaps of rubble and wreckage by air and artillery bombardment. Uncounted thousands of people of all classes fled from their homes in invaded regions in automobiles, in carts, on bicycles, on foot, and plunged into the miserable existence of refugees in the southern provinces of France which were farthest away from the German push.

Mere Existence a Problem

The millions of people now sheltering in railroad stations, in fields, the more fortunate of them in their automobiles, have no idea whether they have any homes, any farms or businesses to which they can return. The unoccupied provinces face the most formidable problems of food supply, of shelter, of public services and transporation because of the enormous influx of refugees.

No one knows what worth remains in money and investments, perhaps the patient savings of a lifetime, or if, indeed, they are worth anything.

A breath-taking feature of this great human and national catastrophe has been its stunning swiftness. It is only since the middle of May that the average Frenchman, lulled into a sense of false security by the much-publicized Maginot Line, even conceived the possibility that his country might be invaded. And a strange sense of illusion, of vain hope pervaded French thinking up to the very moment when the venerable Marshal Pétain broadcast the fateful words: "Il faut cesser le combat."

My neighbors in Neuilly, the suburb of Paris where I lived, insisted up to the very end that the Germans would not come in. After Paris was lost there was hope that the Germans could be thrown back on the Loire.

Had Faith to the End

Even the appointment of Pétain as Premier was hailed in Bordeaux by the man in the street as a sign of an intention to prosecute the war more vigorously.

Yet every initiated person recognized this step as an indication of the intention of the French Government to yield. It was the military leaders, Pétain and Weygand, who first recognized the military hopelessness of the situation, while former Premier Paul Reynaud and his Minister of the Interior, Georges Mandel, wished to fight on, if necessary, outside of France.

To understand the greatness of this disaster, and also its speed, a few words of personal experience and reminiscence will perhaps not be out of place. They are set down without the slightest thought of complaint or self-pity, because at least 95 per cent of the French people have suffered far more and a number of my own press colleagues of longer residence in France have been hit much harder than myself.

What Two Weeks Did

Only two weeks before this writing I was living in a flat in Neuilly, leading a normal, regular, comfortable life, despite occasioned rumbles of bombardment and anti-aircraft fire. It was only those two weeks ago that I heard "Mignon" in the Paris Opera.

Then after the days of flight southward, my wife and I found ourselves in a single very plain room with irregular running water, and very fortunate we were to have it, in the little Basque seaside resort of St. Jean du Luz. I "evacuated" Paris with my wife practically in the clothes in which we stood, because the friend's automobile in which we got away was already overloaded.

Our most valuable household goods, which we had shipped to America when the situation began to look critical toward the end of May, were apparently lost en route somewhere. The outlook for the future, as regards the possibility of quitting the country was completely uncertain. During the two weeks of harassed flight from Paris to Tours, from Tours to Bordeaux, from Bordeaux to the border at Hendaye, only to be turned back, then to St. Jean I experienced, although in milder form, all those problems of food and shelter and sleep and transportation that make the refugee's life so arduous.

Millions Much Worse Off

Multiply our own experience by that of several million French families, the vast majority of whom suffered much more, and you have some idea of what the last few weeks, in human terms, have meant to France.

Yet one should not imagine that a catastrophe of this kind has only dark sides. It is a tremendous touchstone of human character. If it brings out hardness and selfishness in some, it shows in striking relief the kindness and special consideration of more generous characters.

It is often the simplest people and those who have themselves suffered most who appear to much better advantage than the wealthy and fashionable in such an epoch of wreck.

I shall never forget the old innkeeper and his wife in Tours whose only son was missing in the air force, yet who forgot themselves in doing everything to take in every stranded stranger who came to their doors in that overcrowded town. Or the old peasant who almost ran his legs off bringing pails of water to a refugee train where there was neither food nor water. Or the woman from whom we have rented our room at St. Jean, who, amid all her own cares for her family spares no effort to make us comfortable.

Looking back to my last days in Paris, I am amazed at how normally people went about their usual business and pleasure. The florists decorated their shops; the peasant women sold their cherries and strawberries in the market; the sidewalk cafes never lacked customers during the clear hot June days when the fate of the capital was being decided. As late as Sunday, the ninth, one could see the familiar sight of strollers in the Bois de Boulogne feeding bits of bread to the swans in the lakes, while many families lay on the grass and picnicked.

Just about this time, however, came the great change. With not only the familiar sound of anti-aircraft guns, but with cannonading audible, with the communiqués mentioning the names of places that were little more than week end outings from Paris, there was a general disposition to quit the city. During Monday and Tuesday the stations were besieged by enormous throngs of people, of whom only a fraction could find places on the trains. And no amount of money could obtain the hire of a car; every automobile and truck in the city was engaged.

There was a curious sense of oppression on Monday evening, because an immense pall of smoke hung over the city and cinders filtered into one's clothes and hair. There were various explanations of this smoke: a screen deliberately put up to conceal troop movements, the smoke from burning forests north of the city or emanations from smoke-shells fired by the Germans. The city made every impression of folding up for a prolonged sleep on Tuesday. Shops, hotels, restaurants were rapidly closing.

Long Lines of Cars

A characteristic sight of these last days of Paris was the long procession of automobiles leaving the city while people stood in doorways watching the departure, some no doubt with bitterness, while others perhaps felt that it might be as well to cling to their homes and not start the thankless and uncertain life of a refugee.

Cable connections held by a narrow thread and had to be routed through Tours, the first shortlived temporary capital of the French Government, involving immense delay. One must say, however, that the post was functioning quite regularly until Wednesday, when I left the city two days ahead of the Germans.

Driving out from Paris on Wednesday was a difficult task, especially in the immediate vicinity of the city, because of the dense throngs of refugees. One was sometimes obliged to crawl along at a slower than walking pace. Refugee vehicles ranged from large trucks, transporting factory equipment and workers, to bicycles, perhaps the most common means of evacuation. But a considerable number went on foot, carrying the few belongings which they could salvage in bundles or handbags.

It was remarkable and pathetic to see what varied articles people chose to carry with them on this mass flight. Many took household pets, dogs, cats, canary birds in carriages. Many were also seen with gasmasks, a superfluous burden, since gas was about the only horror not known in the war in France. Automobiles were piled high with valises—of which there was a complete shortage in Paris in these last days—and other belongings; not a few of them broke down because of the overloading.

Many Long Detours

Progress was also delayed because soldiers along the main roads directed automobiles to frequent detours, apparently in order to keep the main roads free for military movements. One sometimes had to proceed 25 miles in order to go five miles further away from Paris. Driving became too dangerous after dark and it was only after a night spent in catching a few moments of sleep in a cramped and crowded car that it was possible to go on.

We reached Tours, normally a drive of three or four hours, after almost 24 hours of arduous travel. All the old familiar institutions of Paris: military conferences, press conferences, Press Wireless, the sole means of communication with the outside world, the large staff of censors, were all to be found chaotically and, as it proved, precariously installed in this temporary capital, whence they were to be almost immediately evacuated to Bordeaux.

After a single day in Tours (one learned later that the town was smashed to pieces during subsequent fighting) it was necessary to take up the weary trek again, en route to Bordeaux. For, with the Germans in Paris, Tours was too close to the enemy lines for a government to work in comfort.

Out of this ordeal, those who know and love France cling to their hope that this cultured people will rise again, strengthened as by fire.

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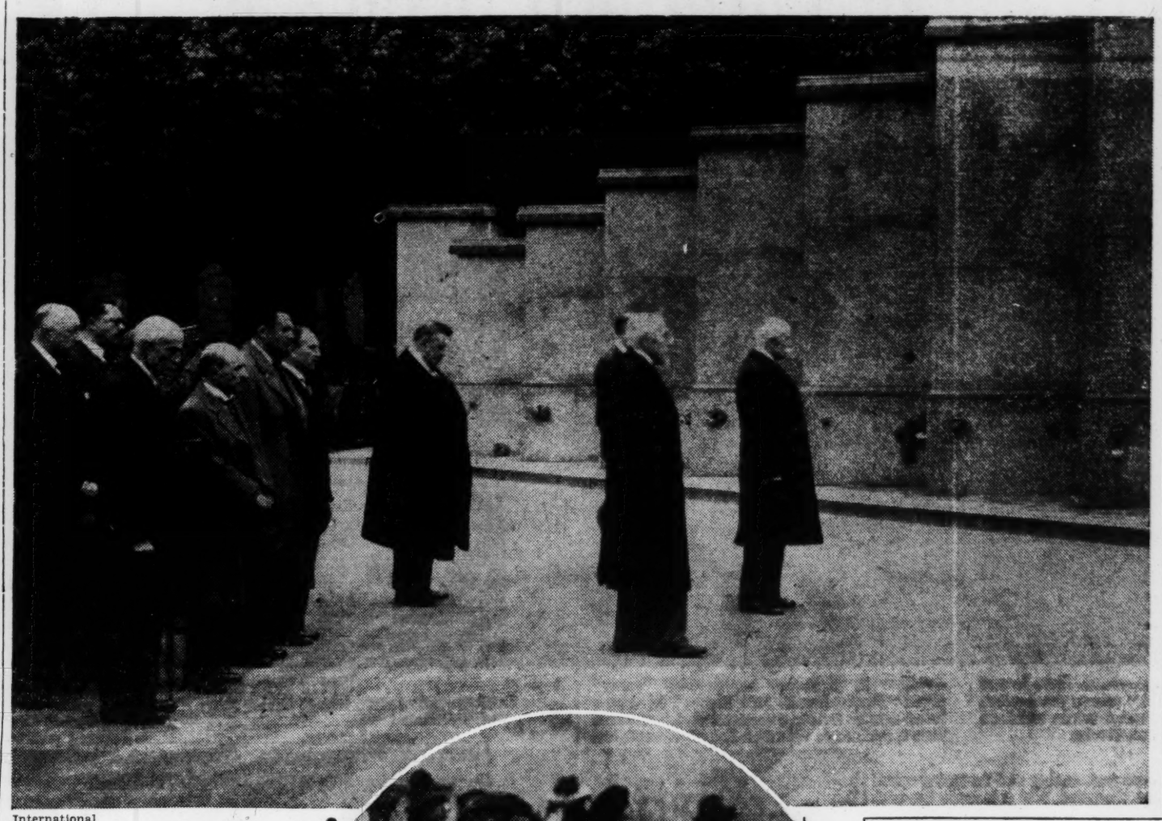
France Bows in Sorrow Before Its Heroes



International

Sad but Undaunted

Upper: Marshal Henri Phillipe Pétain, Premier of France; M. Jeannenay, President of the Senate; and Edouard Herriot, former Premier (right to left), lead the people in a minute of silent prayer before the war memorial at Bordeaux. Lower: Some women weep and others clasp their hands in prayer before the memorial.

Franco Decree Ties the Falange Closer to Army

MADRID, July 9 (AP)—Generalissimo Franco has welded the Falange, Spain's only political party, closer to the Army.

In a decree July 8 he gave it responsibility for training and disciplining the nation's manpower before and after obligatory service in the Army.

Under the decree, 18-year-old youths graduating from the party's youth organizations—where they already will have had a taste of army life—will be incorporated in the Falange militia for three years of preliminary training.

French Battleship Disabled; Fleet at Egypt Surrenders

By the Associated Press

Naval action, climaxed by voluntary surrender of the French warships at Alexandria and disabling of the mighty battleship Richelieu at Dakar, take precedence in today's war operations, only one out of reports.

Details:

Battleship Richelieu: Britain announced that the 35,000-ton French battleship Richelieu, potentially mightiest in the fleet, has been blasted by depth bombs at Dakar, French West Africa. The Richelieu had not been entirely fitted after leaving Brest for trial runs.

French naval authorities in Alexandria agreed to turn over the entire French fleet at that port to the British.

British claims now account for seven French battleships, leaving only two out of reports.

German sources radiocast news of another British air attack on disabled vessels at Oran. Several smaller vessels also were sunk.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, head of the French National Committee at London, described the British attack on the French fleet at Oran as a "particularly cruel episode," but told the French people that "it is better they should have been destroyed."

In Martinique, French West Indies colony, the 22,146-ton aircraft carrier Bearn lies awaiting an expected British effort to take this and other French naval vessels. British warships are reported standing guard.

Italian fleet: At Alexandria, British sources claimed heavy damage to Italian warships in less than a month, including 15 submarines sunk or damaged—said to be more than one tenth of Italy's undersea power.

Russian maneuvers: A Bucharest, Rumania, dispatch from Reuters, British news agency, said the Russian Black Sea Fleet was reliably reported to be maneuvering off the Bulgarian port of Varna, possibly prior to demands for cession by Rumania of the Dobruja to Bulgaria.

Submarine warfare: Renewed U-boat activity brings German claims of 330,000 tons of merchant shipping sunk by submarine or air bombs during the past eight days. London admits torpedoing of the destroyer Whirlwind.

In the air: British and German aerial warfare went forward at an accelerated pace, with the British claiming an upper hand over Nazi air raiders and announcing that Royal Air Force planes had bombed German naval barracks at Wilhelmshaven. British raiders also attacked points in the industrialized Ruhr, German-held airdromes in the Netherlands and Belgium, it was reported. Berlin reported hits in British industrial areas, but London minimized the damage.

The New York Daily News published a photograph of the British aircraft carrier Illustrious with a caption saying it had been pictured by an amateur photographer on an American liner in Bermuda harbor a day after German sources claimed it was struck by bombs in European waters.

The British Air Ministry reported "very satisfactory progress" in the training of thousands of Polish airman as bombing crews in England.

English home defense: A highly-placed War Office source said the British Expeditionary Force, which included men who fought in Norway, Flanders, and France, and the home battalions had been brought to full strength and were being equipped speedily.

Neutral military sources estimated available troops, including Dominion and foreign divisions, such as Polish legions, at between 600,000 and 700,000.

The War Office spokesman said 1,060,000 additional local-defense volunteers were available for the defense of Britain, and a speed-up in registration was sending 7,000 men every day into the field army.

Spain Limits Women's Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Only certain classes of Spanish women are to be allowed to work, in accordance with a Government order which has recently been placed in force in Spain, restricting the right of women to register with employment exchanges.

The measure is explained in its preamble as intended to combat an "unusual increase in female unemployment because women who do not need to earn their living desire to work in order to be economically independent."

The order has caused considerable disappointment to many women in Spain who feel it frustrates their growing desire to help in the reconstruction of their country after the civil war.

Women of Spain, they say, are eager to "get busy." So much waits to be done after the years of civil warfare. They wish to enter freely the world of wage-earners, to found mobile domestic schools for training housewives and potential housewives, and to discover means whereby the ancient arts of Spain—pottery, embroidery, lace-making—may be revived. They wish to extend knowledge about child welfare, to found circulating libraries, to foster again a love for music, dancing and folklore.

Women wage-earners now, however, are limited to the heads of necessitous families, divorced women or those who have been deserted, or whose husbands are in prison, women in necessitous circumstances, who hold degrees, or have successfully completed certain courses of study, or those in possession of qualifications for special work.

Even then, conditions and qualifications being equal, preferences must be given to women who are the heads of families which sacrificed breadwinners on behalf of the Nationalist cause during the civil war, or to nurses who, for not less than six months, served the Nationalist Party.

Spanish women are disappointed, but the only present chance of withdrawal of the order would seem to be discovery by the Government that the number of registered women was proving insufficient to meet requirements. In such a case the Ministry of Labor would doubtless extend the right of registration to as many other classes of women as seemed advisable.

First European Mail Leaves U. S. July 11

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—Five thousand sacks of mail, the first dispatch in several weeks, will start for Europe July 11 aboard the American Export liner Exochorda and the Spanish liner Magellanes.

The accumulation, resulting from war-disrupted service, is destined for France, Germany, German-occupied European territories and other continental points. The Exochorda will dock at Lisbon, Portugal, while the Magellanes will touch Coruna and Bilbao, in Spain.

Postal officials said that because of secrecy surrounding the sailing of British ships, mail schedules to Great Britain are uncertain.

Japan Threatens Force To Close Burma Road

SHANGHAI, July 9 (AP)—The Japanese Navy seized the 3,000-ton British Steamer Shengking today, a Japanese warship stopping it after a chase up the Whangpoo River from Woosung to Shanghai.

Domei (Japanese News Agency) said the Shengking was carrying munitions belonging to "a certain belligerent country to Japanese occupied territory."

Japanese naval authorities are sending a strongly worded protest to the British, the agency said.

British circles said the Shengking was carrying rifle ammunition from the French concession at Tientisin to the French Concession at Shanghai. They said the Japanese at Tientsin had given the ship clearance papers, and had approved the manifest.

TOKYO, July 9 (AP)—Informed quarters asserted today that Japan is prepared to take military action against the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong if Great Britain continues refusal to close the Burma route of aid to China.

These sources said Japanese plans are complete and merely await London's reply to a request for reconsideration of the refusal.

They pointed to the removal of women and children from Hong Kong as an indication of the seriousness with which Britain views the situation.

It was reported July 8 from Manila that 1,700 British women and children who arrived in the Philippines from Hong Kong, were safely quartered.

The Japanese Cabinet decided to send new representations to Britain and Domei, Japanese news agency, said the ministers expressed "strong opinions" in their meeting.

Emergency Conferences

Neutral diplomatic quarters, expressing belief that Japan was not "bluffing," looked upon the Burma road affair as a test for Japan's entire program to assume and consolidate control over European-owned territories in Eastern Asia.

The Japanese War, Navy, and Foreign Ministries called emergency conferences to discuss British rejection of Japan's demand that this link between the Chinese Nationalist forces and the outside world be cut off—as a means of ending the three-year-old Chinese-Japanese War.

Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita told British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie the British reply was unsatisfactory and urged him to advise London to reconsider.

[In London the Government is considering a report from Sir Robert on his talks with the Japanese on the question of closing the arms route to China through British Burma, sources close to the Foreign Office said. It was said the discussions with the Japanese are likely to continue.]

Refusal Not Unexpected

The original British refusal was not entirely unexpected here, although some compromise offer had been expected and the shock to the Japanese was increased by the strong contrast with the French attitude.

France readily agreed to permit Japanese inspectors to supervise rail shipments through Indo-China into China to prevent military supplies from reaching Chinese forces.

Closing of China's Routes Increases Economic Problem

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

China enters its fourth year of defensive war against Japan at a moment when European developments incline Japan to redouble its efforts for a decision in China as a prelude to further expansion.

Intensified bombing of Chungking, provisional Capital in the deep interior, and moves against China's few remaining supply routes, feature the latest phase. Land action remains relatively quiescent.

The Japanese occupation of Ichang, important City of the mid-Yangtze Valley, is the most spectacular event since military operations were reviewed in these columns on May 28. Japanese admitted that Chinese recaptured the City briefly on June 16, but since then it has been in the invader's hands.

The Japanese capture of Ichang has dealt a severe blow to the war prosperity of Changsha, largest Chinese-held city in central China. Some even say that Changsha will now be only an empty shell and not worth defending.

By capturing Changsha, the Japanese closed another of China's few remaining trade windows—the Ningpo-Changsha-Ichang route. Thousands of tons of goods, mostly cotton cloth and manufactured articles, have been entering China at Ningpo, Chinese-held port south of Shanghai, whence they are transported by rail, truck, boat, cart, and even coolie to Changsha. From Changsha goods have been going via Ichang to Szechwan, provincial seat for Chungking. Ichang is connected with Changsha by a labyrinth of creeks. As the transshipping point on this trade route, Changsha regained much of its prewar prosperity.

But now the Japanese have ended this. And so Changsha faces another crushing blow. Changsha has been one of the most abused cities in an abused country. Economic depression, fierce bombings, a devastating fire have taken a heavy toll. The fire, set by the Chinese when the Japanese were drawing near, destroyed four fifths of the City. When the Japanese retreated the Chinese found themselves in possession of acres of ruins.

On the strength of its commercial importance, Changsha has been rebuilt. Gaudily painted shops stand where a year ago were piles of broken tile and brick. The shop shelves are well stocked, the streets crowded. Never has the City been gayer. But now that Ichang is gone, the merchants shake their heads.

Henceforth goods destined for Szechwan and West China will have to be carried by coolies along tortuous and narrow footpaths. Transportation will be much slower, and the volume of trade will necessarily decrease. Hengyang, in southern Hunan, connected with Kweilin by rail and with Kweiyang by road, will doubtless acquire much of Changsha's business.

Japanese air raiders claimed the demolishing of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's residence in Chungking, as well as the damaging of a power station, water works, and powder magazines.

Envoys Await Order of Hull In Occupied Lands

WASHINGTON (AP)—American diplomatic officials in Europe who are facing probable abolition of their posts by German decree, are waiting for the State Department to decide what to do with them. The future status of those in four German-occupied countries depends upon whether Secretary Hull complies with a German order that foreign diplomatic missions be withdrawn by July 15. The Secretary of State has indicated probable compliance, but is studying the question. The missions affected are in Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxemburg, and Norway.

Uncertain also were plans for Anthony Drexel Biddle, Ambassador to the refugee Polish Government. He was ordered to go from France to London, to rejoin the exiled Government; but upon reaching Spain he was told to stay there to await further instructions. Secretary Hull said last week that Mr. Biddle would remain in Spain until it was agreed that he should proceed to London.

British Wife Nabs Parachutist

LONDON, July 9 (AP)—A British housewife yesterday captured a German aviator who parachuted to earth in northeast England after his plane was shot down in a battle with British Spitfire fighters.

Mrs. Nora Cardwell saw him landing in front of her home.

"I went up to him," she said, "and told him to put up his hands and said, 'I want it,' pointing to his revolver.

"He unbuckled it and handed it to me and I marched him to the back yard where some motorcyclists came along and took charge of him.'

Mrs. Cardwell, who was not armed, said the German was "six feet tall and about 25 years old."

"I rushed upstairs and looked through my field glasses to see if he had any arms," she said.

She did not see the pistol then and went out to demand his surrender without knowing he had a gun until she was close up.

Mrs. Cardwell never saw the plane from which the German parachuted and was unable to learn what happened to the rest of its crew.

Her husband, an officer in the local defense volunteers, was away at the community cattle market at the time.

On his return he said, "I think she did very well."

French Food Bureaus Set Up

BERLIN (AP)—Food bureaus are being established by German military authorities in occupied French territory to confiscate and apportion all goods, agricultural products and semi-finished goods, DNB, official German news agency, reports in a Paris dispatch.

It said the bureaus were set up "in the interests of a just and continuing supply of foodstuffs in occupied territory."

In addition, all business establishments must continue operating, and employees are forbidden to quit or strike.

Explaining that the requisition of foodstuffs did not mean expropriation, DNB said the right freely to dispose of these products merely had been withdrawn from their owners "in the general interest."

Stores may stock to the same extent as in the past year without special permission, DNB said, and sales to customers for their daily wants are under no special control.

But, it declared, authorities retain the right to check on whether the stores are carrying out a "just distribution" and price-raising without permission is liable to penalties.

Iowa Oil Firms Gain Tax Point

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 9 (AP)—There probably were some red faces today among attorneys representing 14 major oil companies in Iowa.

Federal Judge Charles A. Dewey here yesterday ruled that wholesale bulk plants are not subject to the Iowa chain-store tax law.

The companies, however, several months ago paid the State $500,000 taxes on the plants under terms of a consent decree.

The Judge's ruling was made in connection with an attempt by the Phillips Petroleum Company to obtain exemption for 73 of its 90 Iowa bulk plants. The State refused the request and the matter was taken to Federal Court.

The State, however, plans to appeal Judge Dewey's ruling to Federal Circuit Court.

Tito Schipa Thrown Out Of Argentine Theater

PARANA, Argentina, July 9 (AP)—Tito Schipa, Italian tenor, was expelled from the principal theater of this provincial capital last night after a clash with the Mayor over demands that he receive 5,000 pesos before beginning the performance. The Mayor considered the demand excessive.

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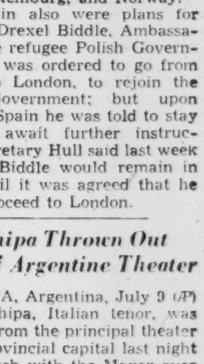

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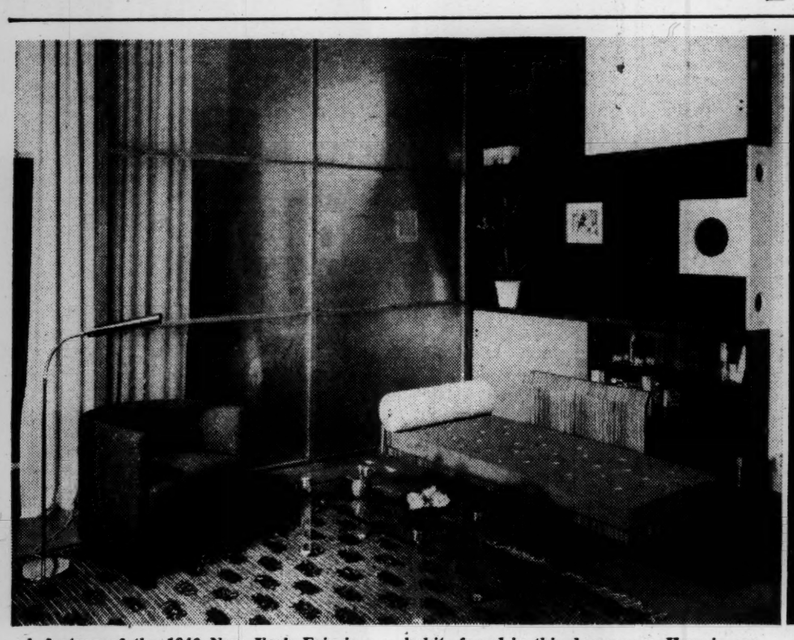
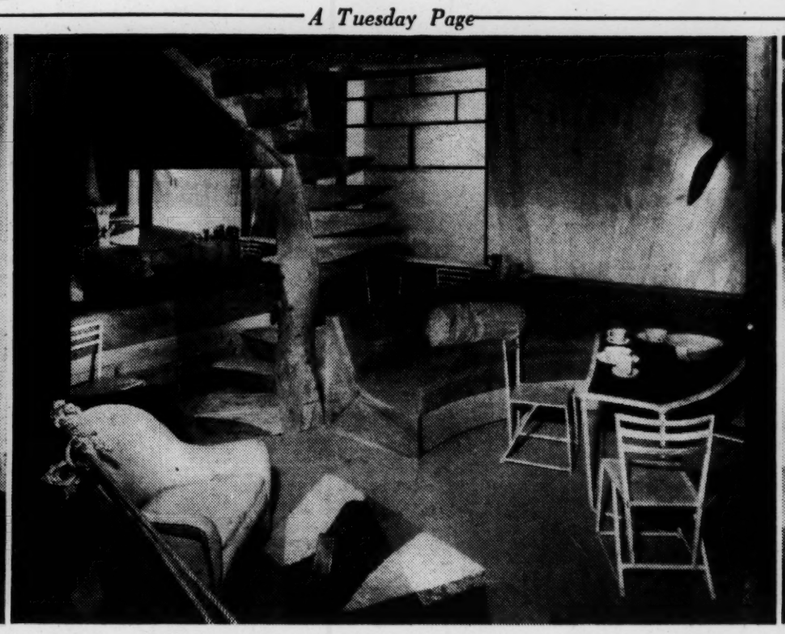
Decorative Arts Antiques

The 1940 Group of Furnished Rooms at New York's Fair

Home Planning And Furnishing

A Tuesday Page





A feature of the 1940 New York Fair is a series of sixteen rooms by leading architects, designers and decorators, planned to represent the wide variety of tastes and living habits found in this democracy. Here is one called "Parents' Retreat," where the seniors may find comfort and quiet while children and guests are lively.

Another is a rather sophiscated "camp" titled "Pennsylvania Hill House" in which hand-crafts dominate planned by George Howe, architect; Wharton Esherick, sculptor, both of Pennsylvania. Stairs are hewn oak; rugs, hand-woven; couch, hewn; chairs and table, hickory limbs; chair seats, rawhide; walls, natural cherry.

"Seven Days" is the name given to this all-the-week room of a bachelor or bachelor girl, by Virginia Connor, New York. Grass-cloth covered walls are painted grape-grey, matching rug. Lime-green and persimmon in couch cover are contrasts. An overmantel mirror enlarges the effect; the low table goes dining height with rods within the legs.

Sixteen New Interiors Assembled At New York's 1940 Fair

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A new feature of New York's World's Fair of 1940 is entitled "America at Home." It comprises 16 interiors designed for families most of whom are in the moderate income group but possessing taste and education.

Every one of the architects and industrial designers who planned these units is an American, but they were selected from several regions in the United States, and have developed each project expressly for a certain region—the west, northwest, south, or east—employing native materials, local crafts, and color schemes derived from the familiar landscapes of home.

The first home to greet the visitor's eye, and one of major sociological importance, is named "Unit for Living." Architecturally it is a duplicate of an apartment built by the New York Housing Authority and comprises living-room, dining-room, bedroom, and bath. At the exhibition, this group of rooms is placed under a huge circular mirror in which is reflected a total, isometric view, each room appearing like a three-dimensional cubicle, a dramatic and helpful arrangement also devised by Mr. Vogelgesang.

The furniture was designed by Gilbert Rohde, to give flexibility to the divisions of floor space for convenience and freedom of movement. Therefore Mr. Rohde places along the walls sectional units, such as desks, cabinets, chests, bookshelves. This gives opportunity for the sociable elements—chairs, couches, tables—to congregate in the center and without impeding normal footpaths. The furniture is sturdy and attractive and the fabrics cheerful.

A Kitchen for Entertaining Cooking

In a three-sectional "Living Kitchen," Allmon Fordyce has appealed not only to families who like to eat near their base of supplies, but also to bachelor girls and men, and to gourmets who like themselves to prepare dishes and confections in full view of their guests. Mr. Fordyce's kitchen is not a laboratory, but a suave room with cooking essentials at one end, eating and lounging space at the other and a terrace beyond.

John Yeon in "North-Pacific Slope," tells his Oregon story in colors. He builds a combination living-room, dining-room and library for a one-story house and gives it a vibrant song to sing in burnt-orange, gold, tan, and yellow, splashed against natural wood. The effect is almost incredibly luminous and yet soft.

Notable is a window combined with a ventilating system composed of a fixed sash above screened louvre ventilators. This construction permits inexpensive use of large glass areas that are at all times both burglar- and rain-proof, and which permit the curtains to be drawn without exposure to the elements and without impeding air circulation. Another excellent idea is a dining table which rolls through sliding panels into the kitchen to receive its trimmings and food; and again to be cleared of them.

"Parents' Retreat," From Youngsters

The titles for these interiors are clever enough to attract Hollywood studios. For instance, we discover "Parents' Retreat," by William Muschenheim. In a less dynamic period, this would have been placidly named, "Upstairs Sitting Room." However, perhaps its efficient calm is set in relief by the implied suggestion of young revelry below. As befits mature occupancy, the color scheme is worked out in large areas of gray, brown, black, and white, with younger echoes in the lemon, yellow, red, and blue-green accessories. Here are books, desk, radio, and a couch that looks austere but is, in fact, luxurious with a rubber mattress. Window blinds disappear at the top, into a pocket.

The name "Seven Days," which Virginia Connor has given her room, indicates that one can be so comfortable in it as not to need week-ends away. To encourage stay-at-home content, Miss Connor uses a color scheme of grape-gray grasscloth walls, and a wall-to-wall carpet to match, accented chiefly with lime-green and persimmon-red. Very clever is a sand-blasted oak table, displayed here in its coffee-service lowness, but possessing rods of brushed brass which can be inserted in the legs to elevate it to dinner-table efficiency. The hand-woven textiles by Dorothy Liebes are in looped designs and rough textures.

Florida residence is recommended by Albert Pierce to those "Retired on an Income." He builds up the allure of his year-round living-room with tropical colors and unusual uses of sea shells, seaweed, dried fish and hibiscus.

Camps De Luxe

Three camps dot Mr. Vogelgesang's elevations. Donald Deskey's "Sport Shack" is a prefabricated week-end house, the exterior and interior of which are of a special plywood called Weldtex. It provides sleeping accommodation for six people. Two sofas convert into double bunks and one of them has folding walls that make it into a private room. The well-equipped kitchen contains bottled gas for range and refrigerator and a Delco Generator Power System for power and light.

This camp, completely equipped, knocked down, will sell for approximately $1,085.

Russel Wright's "Winter Hide-out in the Adirondacks," is planned for masonry construction around a natural boulder formation. The theme is nature, and stones, logs and knotty pine are informally handled, while animal skins cover the seats. Mr. Wright calls the style, "craft-modern."

"Pennsylvania Hill House," by George Howe, architect, and Wharton Esherick, sculptor, is also a camp and one that fascinates with its romanticism. The hand-hewn stairs are, we believe, without precedent, but their broad treads make them a practical means of ascent. These and the hand-hewn couch with storage drawers, the hickory-limb chairs, the random wall boards and the hand-carved lighting fixtures are a gift from a sculptor's imagination and skill. The materials are a gift from Pennsylvania.

It would be pleasant to describe the new and notable features in all the interiors, but for a reviewer, art is long and space is fleeting.

Courtesy "America at Home. ' New York World's Fair of 1940

An inexpensive living-dining-room whose colors are corals, drift-wood greys and tropical greens, is the interior which architect Albert Pierce, Daytona Beach, conceived and titled "Retired On An Income." Open to light and air through a wide window and budgeted with care, the furniture is rattan or painted wood, the seats of grey washable duck. The round rug is green, on a bright coral floor; the Venetian blinds are green, against a grey wall. Here is comfort, economy in cost and in maintainance, with cheerfulness.

Art and Book Sales Galleries Report Success

New York

"War has not affected art and book auction sales," says Hiram H. Parke, President of the Parke-Bernet Galleries, as he reports a sales total of $2,329,330.50 for the current season, which is close to last season's total of $2,417,369.00. Sales held commencing with last September, realized their estimated values in nearly every instance and in many cases in excess of advance estimates.

One of the most dramatic episodes of auction room history occurred on the occasion of the dispersal of the Clendenin J. Ryan collection of etchings and engravings. Twenty eight thousand dollars was offered for a set of the twenty famous etched portraits by Van Dyck. The auctioneer then accepted bids on each portrait separately, and on this basis they were knocked down to individual buyers in keen competition for a total of $40,500. This sum included surprisingly high price of $6,600 for Van Dyck's etched portrait of himself.

Higher Prices This Season

Prices on a number of objects exceeded last season's highs. In December when the late Mrs. Cornelius J. Sullivan's collection of modern art was sold, the season's top on a single item was set, $27,500 for Cézanne's portrait of Madame Cézanne. In the same sale a portrait by Van Gogh brought $19,000 and very high figures for watercolors were realized when several examples by Cézanne, Picasso, and Van Gogh brought approximately $1,500 each. Derain's still life "The Window on the Park" was sold for $3,500 to the Museum of Modern Art, and is exhibited there in memory of Mrs Sullivan, one of the Museum's founders.

Paintings, $10,000 to $18,000

The Clendenin J. Ryan art collection also brought high prices for paintings. At that time, the small 13x10 inch portrait of Michelle of France, the wife of Philip the Good, by a master of the 15th century Burgundian School, sold for $14,000; a portrait by the Milanese 16th century painter Andrea Solario $16,000; Sir Thomas Lawrence's King George IV, $9,900; Romney's portrait of Miss Catherine Chichester $9,200; "The Crucifixion by Tiepolo $10,000. At the Untermyer sale, $18,000 was realized by Rubens' painting of "A Feast of the River Gods"; $11,750 by a Cellini bronze "Jupiter"; $7,000 for Whistler's celebrated "Nocturne in Black and Gold: Falling Rocket."

Fine silver, as usual, commanded satisfactory prices, the historic Lee tankard by Paul Revere leading with $3,000. A pitcher by Paul Revere brought $1,000; a pair of sauce boats by Zachariah Brigden of Boston $900; a teapot by Benjamin Burt, $625; a set of six Georgian silver salts and spoons in the Hearst collection, $630; two Georgian Irish silver pierced potato rings $500 each; a silver flatware service for eighteen places, in fourteen lots, by S. Kirk & Son of Baltimore, $1,662.50.

C. G. B.

Articles On Antiques

The discovery in Suffolk, England, of a burial ship, which the contents indicated might be that of an Anglo-Saxon king of 500-700 A. D., is the subject of the leading article in the magazine Antiques for July. The ship, 84 feet long and 14 feet beam, was buried half a mile from a river, and covered some twenty feet deep with a mound of sand.

The main objects recovered were of metal, a complete set of arms, superb jewelry, bronze and silver banquet ware, making this the most important British find of its period.

Assuming that seeing the circus is the youngsters' supreme form of celebrating the Fourth of July, the print collector, Harry T. Peters, contributes an article titled The Greatest Show On Earth, illustrated by numerous early advertising broadsides.

Interior views of Washington's Valley Forge Headquarters are evidence that the work of renovating and furnishing this historic building has been done with excellent taste and sound knowledge and generous support. Monticello has acquired still more furniture that Thomas Jefferson had there, and the story of it is written by Mrs Marie Kimball.

Mrs. Hazel E. Cummin explores the question, What Was Dimity In 1790? being an outline of one of the studies in hand-loom fabrics made by the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation. As usual, The Editor's Attic holds lively interest with its numerous short sections.

No small part of the interest in this magazine is found in the advertising section, where all sorts of collectors' desires are brought to attention. Scanning these columns, the person with only casual concern with matters relating to antiques, must be impressed with their deep attractions.

C. G. B.

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Home Water Supply

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Building reports indicate that a substantial percentage of current activity in residential construction is going on "beyond the water mains," where acreage tracts are available at less than city lot prices and where 'axes are lower.

With the perfection of completely automatic self-starting and self-stopping water systems, the builder of a home beyond the city limits may have all of the conveniences afforded by modern plumbing, the Plumbing and Heating Industries Bureau points out.

The cost of operating an electric pumping system is surprisingly low. In fact, in many cases there is no additional cost inasmuch as this equipment makes the home-owner eligible for the minimum kilowatt rate.

Heart of the home water system is the electric pump. This may be either the shallow-well or deep-well type, depending upon whether the depth of the well exceeds 25 feet.

Several Factors Decide Pump Size

The size and type of pump that will do the job in any given case depends upon several factors—suction, discharge conditions, and the quantity requirements of the household. In other words, the depth of the well and the distance and height to which the water has to be forced, have to be taken into consideration in the selection of a pump.

It is always advisable to buy a pump which has a capacity somewhat in excess of immediate requirements. Furthermore, a strong, sturdy pump, made by a nationally known and reliable manufacturer should be given preference.

The old-style gravity water system with a tank in the attic has been replaced by the modern hydro-pneumatic, or pressure system. The latter is preferable because of its ability to maintain a uniform and, if desired, high pressure. It consists of a pump and a closed pneumatic storage tank in which a cushion of air is maintained under pressure to force the water from the tank through the service pipes to the faucets.

The pump may be located in the basement, or in a frost-proof pit over the well. In any event, the well should be carefully sealed to prevent any possibility of contamination. For this, as well as other reasons, all work in connection with the water and sewage disposal system should be done under the direction of a qualified contractor who has had considerable experience in the installation of water systems.

Proper Installation Vital to Success

Complete dependability can only be assured by the use of quality materials, correctly installed. It is important, for instance, to locate pipes below the frost level, to pitch them correctly so there will be no air pockets and so that the entire system can be drained, if necessary.

An experienced contractor knows how to arrive at the correct size of the pump, tank, and piping by estimating the water consumption of the different plumbing fixtures to be installed in the house. For instance, the water requirements for each member of a family, for all purposes, including the kitchen, laundry, bath, etc., are estimated approximately 35 gallons per day.

In order to insure an adequate flow of water to all fixtures at all times, the proper sizing of all pipe is essential. For instance, the service line from tank to branch lines should be no less than three-fourths of an inch. Unnecessary changes in the direction of the piping should be avoided, because every elbow introduces friction losses which in turn reduce the flow of water.

A typical southeastern Missouri home of share-croppers, or farm labor, in the section where Farm Security cottages are to be built.

Minimum 4-Room Cottage, $499 For Tenant Farmers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Between 200 and 300 new cottages costing just $499 each, are to be built by the Farm Security Administration for Missouri's jobless farm tenants who participated in last year's roadside "sitdown" strike. The houses are the cheapest ever built with Farm Security Financing.

Loans for purchasing them will be made to the tenant farmers for a 10-year period, with three per cent interest on unpaid balances. The loans will be made to individuals in southeast Missouri who are now homeless, living doubled up with other families, or in shacks thrown together for shelter.

The number of FSA-aided families in the Missouri "boot heel" has been more than doubled during the past winter. Small loans and grants have been made to families, who have been able to obtain homes plus small subsistence tracts, rent free from landowners.

Grants are used for garden and canning equipment and for purchase of a cow. More than 1,500 families are now being put on their feet by such rehabilitation loans and grants. In addition, the FSA has made special loans to 220 tenants in the area who were about to lose their homes.

Loans for the first 30 new cottages have already been approved by the Farm Security Administration. Construction is expected to start in a short time. In numerous cases landlords have co-operated in furnishing acreage for the homes. The cottages contain four rooms—two bedrooms, a family living room and a kitchen, but no bathroom.

Buildings stand on piers, and have double floors and standard framing. The exterior is of drop siding, and between the drop siding and the studding is a layer of 15-pound felt insulation. The $499 construction price includes a well and a pump.

The housing program is endorsed by a committee, appointed last winter by Gov. Lloyd C. Stark, to deal with fundamental problems of displacement and migration in the area.

A four-room, two-bedroom cottage, for farm-labor and tenant families. It sells for $499 on a ten year payment plan, at 3% interest.

Private Flying Booms Light Plane Industry

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Bonanza days are here for the builders of light planes. The private flying boom is the reason. Word comes of a record "fly away" by Taylorcraft Aviation Corporation, of Alliance, Ohio, of 20 light trainers and de luxe sport planes of the 50 and 60 horsepower type on a transcontinental delivery to the Los Angeles area.

Destined for civilian pilots and flying schools in southern California, the delivery of these Taylorcraft planes is somewhat in the nature of a holiday jaunt. Southern California pilots, some of whom have just gotten their pilot's licenses under the Civil Aeronautics Authority training program, are flying the planes back to the Pacific coast. Many of them are accompanied by their wives.

One of the California pilots is the owner of an automobile and airplane tire business who recently celebrated his sixty-first birthday by qualifying for his pilot's license. The youngest pilot in the "fly away" is a 19-year-old girl.

$1,000 Plane

In such a highly competitive business as the light plane industry has become, the lowering of the price of planes is an important sales factor. The $700 plane once visualized by Eugene Vidal, President Roosevelt's first air head, is not here yet, but that figure is being gradually approached. A brochure to hand this week describes a two-place, tandem-seated, externally-braced parasol monoplane designed and built by Orrin E Ross, of Amityville, N. Y., for less than $1,000, fly away price.

The Ross plane, when powered with a 40-horsepower engine, has, according to its designer's claim, a pay load of 192 pounds, a cruising speed of 75 miles an hour with a fuel consumption at that speed of 2.8 gallon an hour, giving the plane an endurance of 3.2 hours with a range of 240 miles. Good visibility and flying characteristics are claimed.

News in Aviation

Airline Offers Course

American Airlines, making its contribution to the air defense program, has just announced a 52-week apprentice engineering course for selected students of aeronautical engineering, to begin this month.

According to an announcement by William Littlewood, Vice-President in Charge of Engineering for American Airlines, it is the first course introduced by a domestic air transport operator to train personnel for specific needs The course will be open not only to aeronautical engineering students, but also to those with mechanical training who have taken options in aeronautics. All phases of overhaul—airplanes, engines, manufacturing, instruments, and maintenance will be covered.

Students, who will judged both on a scholastic and capability basis, will be required to attend evening lectures and take examinations on the subjects covered. They will be paid at a rate commensurate with similar plans operating in large industrial concerns.

Air Books by Mail

Availability by mail of the Paul Kollsman Library of aeronautical books to engineers, pilots or students of aeronautics has just been announced by Maj. Lester D Gardner, Executive Vice-President of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences in Rockefeller Center, New York.

The Kollsman Library, which was recently donated to the Institute by Mr. Kollsman, a maker of aircraft instruments, consists of 2,000 titles and was said by Major Gardner to have been the largest gift to have been received by a natural scientific and engineering society in several years.

According to Major Gardner, over 100,000 books on general engineering are now available through a reciprocal arrangement between the Institute and the Engineering Societies Library. The Institute itself has a reference library of more than 10,000 books on aeronautics, in addition to the Kollsman collection, which will make the Institute an important center of aeronautic information.

New California Prison Board Promises Immediate Reform

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—More than politics is involved in Gov. Culbert B. Olson's successful ouster of four members of the State Prison Board. That is the welfare of some 9,000 State prisoners.

Immediately after their first meeting, members of the newly constituted Board announced intentions of relieving overcrowded conditions at San Quentin and Folsom penitentiaries, of eliminating terroristic practices which originally drew attacks of mismanagement on the old Board, and of treating prisoners as humans, although under strict discipline.

This last object was carried out by the new Board in orders immediately stopping the practice of putting prisoners "on the spot," a punishment in which they were required to stand for hours in a 22-inch circle outside their solitary cells.

In a further attempt to humanize existence at San Quentin the evening meal was moved up from 4 o'clock to 5 to keep prisoners from getting hungry before breakfast. Other reforms are contemplated.

What Brought Reform

In his report ousting the former members of the Prison Board, Governor Olson, cited complaints of mass floggings, poor food, and unnecessary shooting of convicts Brutality toward prisoners in which food riots at San Quentin and Folsom occurred were also mentioned in the report.

In taking over the temporary chairmanship of the new Board, Judge Isaac Pacht of Los Angeles said the members were "opposed to ruthless, cruel treatment of prisoners," although recognizing that strict discipline was needed.

In a tour of San Quentin, Board members expressed amazement at the dungeons which have no light whatever. Judge Pacht was reported as saying, "Imagine mankind conceiving anything like this!"

It was recalled that in this prison a little more than a year ago a group of convicts had been subjected to floggings, which awakened the world to conditions in its largest prison. The temper of the new State Board seems to be to outlaw such prison practices.

Expect Shakeup in Prisons

In view of such an attitude, talk is widespread of an impending and thorough shakeup in the State's prison personnel, especially in the wardenship of San Quentin. However, the new Board avoided rumor. Christopher Merchant, a new member, stated:

"We have not even discussed the matter. We sincerely hope there will be no reason for a shakeup Our main purpose is to give the best possible service to the State."

The Board will meet July 12 and July 13 at San Quentin and Folsom, and immediately thereafter will make a survey of the new prison at Chino under construction in Los Angeles County. It is to this new prison that the Board intends to transfer hundreds of prisoners to relieve overcrowding in others.

The new Board is composed of Judge Pacht, Dr. W. Earle Smith Mr. Merchant, George A. Briggs and Hugh L. Spears. Judge Pacht, a recent Olson appointee, is the only member of the former Board, whose ousted members were A. R. O'Brien, T. N. Harvey, Edward L Abbott, and John D. McGilvray.

Watering the Garden

This is the time of year we think a great deal about watering our gardens—those of us who are home. And watering can be a chore. But if you follow nature's way of soaking and drying out, soaking and drying, it turns out not to be as much of a chore after all.

Fifteen minutes watering every night is really not enough to give roots the necessary soaking they need at this time, and though light watering is beneficial to the foliage of a plant, it does not do it enough good to make it worth while.

So budget your watering time over a week's period. That is, instead of a half hour's play with the hose over all the garden every night, give a full half hour to one section. The next evening move on to another section, and so on. Or, if you prefer bothering to get the hose out only twice a week say, make a whole day of watering, using it in the shade during the earlier hours of the day, and changing its position every half hour or so. Give the garden a thorough soaking that will really do some good.

But this takes time, you say. Well, you don't need to stand and hold the hose, you know. Except for such things as washing fertilizer into the lawn, or watering a particular spot you have to aim for, or washing out bird baths, there is no need to hold the hose at all. There are excellent sprinklers on the market for as little as a dollar. I like the very simple type that turns with the power of the water and sprays gently over a large area. When the ground is thoroughly soaked in one place, go out and move it. The diameter covered is as much as 10 or 12 feet, with a gentle fall and not a deluge, which a sun-baked earth cannot take in all at once.

Hose Reel Handy

If you have a hose reel (and they are invaluable for winding up your hose and getting it out of the way) you can prop your hose through or against this and let a gentle stream fall over your lawn and garden, in places the ordinary sprinkler cannot reach. I usually aim for the back portions of the garden, letting the intermediate spray fall where it will, and changing the position every 15 or 20 minutes.

Sometimes, of course, there are places or things that nothing but a human hand can attend to. Seedlings or delicate plants for instance. Hand watering with the watering can is better by far than a hose. Newly set-out trees like water to soak directly into their roots, for the roots must be kept moist until they are established in their new home. The hose can accomplish this but a watering can or even a bucket of water is preferable, especially if you have followed the practice of leaving a depression around the base of the tree, so you can fill it up and allow the water to soak into the ground at will.

Never, in watering your garden, turn the hose directly on anything. You will succeed only in washing out the ground and breaking down the taller plants. If you must water by hand, use the softest spray possible, though even with the soft spray it is better to hold the hose up and let the water fall down gently to simulate rain.

Watering in the hot sun is not particularly desirable because the sun often burns wet foliage. Yet there are ways of watering all day. In early morning water anywhere; later, water only in the shady part of your yard, or that part which will soon be in the shade. In late afternoon, you can start watering anywhere again.

Water Generously

Use water generously when separating and setting out spring flowering perennials such as iris, garden heliotrope, early spring phlox, oriental poppies. Separate the roots carefully, dig a hole deep enough to allow the roots to stretch out, and fill at least half full of water. Fill in with wet earth and press into place. Keep well watered for a couple of weeks even though you don't water the rest of your garden during that time.

Some rules to remember in watering the garden:

1. One thorough watering is more beneficial than several light ones.
2. In using the hose, water in an arc rather than directly on plants.
3. Use water generously on newly set-out plants and trees. Because an evergreen looks green is no sign it does not need water like any deciduous shrub.
4. Do not water just after spraying, or in the middle of the day in the hot sun.
5. At this time of year, use most water on annuals and perennials that are about to flower.

E. S. P.

A regular Tuesday feature.

Washington Shines Now in Richmond

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Virginia's greatest memorial to George Washington has had the final touches on its first bath since it was erected by the public and legislative contribution 82 years ago.

Never before, say ground officials at the Capitol, has the $259,913 pedestal set up on the eve of the Civil War, been given a thorough cleaning. Several persons have attempted the task, but not before has anyone succeeded.

The end was accomplished by a method that remains a secret Workmen who finally have fulfilled the contract will not reveal the agent, whether chemical or otherwise, that helped them scrub the great stone blocks, piled high as a solid foundation for an 18-ton equestrian statue.

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The Home Forum

On Having No Middle Name

IT OUGHT TO BE cause for relief and gratitude, especially if a person has two rather long names like mine. But, in actual practice, it introduces into the simplest situations the most annoying complexities. For practically no one believes I have no middle name; they have, one and all, to be persuaded against their wills.

My mother thought she was being uncommonly considerate. Mother had decided I was to be called after a favorite sister-in-law of hers who bore the same names, precisely, which I took on; and an old friend of the family was in complete agreement, for she nodded (so I have been told) and offered the stock comment: "Perfect. Then she can be Margaret Williamson Jones."

That, naturally, settled everything—so far as they were involved. They never suspected the traps they had set along my path. Yet, looking at it from one angle, I have been well enough pleased; for, not liking greatly to use a pen, I find my two names burden enough when it comes to filling out applications, signing checks and letters, or endorsing American Express checks seven times over on the back—yes, really, seven times—when compelled by cautious tellers in French provincial banks. We used to go up to Bayonne sometimes from the border town of Hendaye, to shop and drink cups of that delectable frothy chocolate which would be served us in the open air, upon the arcaded sidewalks of that lovely little city, half French and half Spanish. Having signed my name seven times, I required some refreshment, I think you will admit.

* * *

The thing I most object to is that so many business correspondents insist upon supplying me with a middle initial. They feel they are not dealing fairly with me if they omit it. Often, for some unexplained reason, they choose A, but E and W also recur. I embark upon intricate conjectures as to what names they suppose these initials stand for. Because, you see, it is always impossible to think of ourselves walking about beneath the false banners of fictitious names. People have, of course, been known in moments of stress to forget their own names; but instantly they cringe if they are credited with names which do not belong to them. Do they fancy that my middle name is Alice, those people who adopt the A? Or do the devotees of E think it is Eleanor? Then the W might stand for Winifred or Worthington; but these just will not do. They have nothing to say to me. Yet it is not possible just to cast aside the challenge as totally unworthy of consideration. The situation annoys me vaguely. Why, if I prefer, if my mother and that old friend preferred too, may I not go on my way unhindered by these incumbrances? What is it to anyone else? There are difficulties enough without being pursued by embarrassing reminders of a perfectly decent omission like having no middle name.

* * *

The oddest and most baffling adventure into which my state of being without a middle name has ever led me had connection with another bank transaction. It was a question of getting some securities transferred from someone else's name to mine; and the pitfalls for the bank people and for me were limitless. That was definitely one of the times for being pleased with my convenient name and surname; for no living person could say how many times those two names had to be signed upon how many imposing documents. Again and again I went to the bank where, seated in a little private room which had a stifling air of smug importance, we turned over papers and discussed in hushed tones the paths up which they led us. At last all seemed to be going well and it looked as though the situation might resolve itself into action, when suddenly I noticed that all those papers had been made out in my name *plus* the middle initial E.

I rose from my chair, summoned back into the little inner room all those functionaries, and there made my accusation. With one gesture, they pointed admonishing fingers at a stenographer who sat meekly in a corner; it was she whose responsibility it had been to type all those documents for me to sign. She looked frightened, poor little thing, and fumbled for an explanation which did not come. Then she tried self-defense and declared that E was correct; she had always known it.

"But," said I, who might reasonably have been believed, "I am telling you that I have no middle name."

"No middle name?" she stammered, as if I had confessed to a felony or something equally reprehensible. "No middle name? Then where did I get that E?"

Poor girl, she had to do over all that typing. Really, I think she has never quite forgiven me for having no middle name. Even nowadays I see her occasionally in the bank; I glance quickly and a little furtively, to make sure she has recovered from her trying experience, then hastily I look the other way. Somehow she makes me feel I have let her down.

* * *

When I stop to consider, there are actually quite a lot of people who have no middle names. It just happens that some of the people I have liked most have been without them—not that it has any significance other than a trifling wonderment. Have they all had as difficult a time as I, without this little lurking initial which supplies the touch of respectability? It might be amusing for us to join ourselves into a society, to be called The Society For Those Possessing No Middle Names. I can imagine we would make a pleasant little company, sitting with our toes pressed to a warm fender, comparing notes upon adventures in kind and, just possibly, discovering a remedy. How many of you would join?

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

By Courtesy of the Addison Gallery of American Art, Andover, Massachusetts, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE GAME OF CROQUET": *A Painting by Winslow Homer*

CROQUET WAS ONE of the first outdoor games in which American ladies participated. They did not over-exert themselves and they looked very graceful knocking the balls toward the wickets. Few of them were good shots, but it was a pleasant and sociable pastime. This canvas was painted by Winslow Homer in 1866. He did another version of the same subject in the same year. He was thirty years old at the time, and he had already gained a reputation as an illustrator, for he had been engaged by Harper's Weekly to do a series of portrayals of camp life in the Civil War.

The croquet scene has the genre character of his earlier work, in which he demonstrated his ability to describe daily scenes of American life. He visited England and France in 1867 and in subsequent years he developed as a painter, depending less upon subject interest. However, scenes like "The Game of Croquet" are now valued as Americana. The picture, owned by Stephen C. Clark, is now in a loan exhibition of American Art at the Addison Gallery of American Art in Andover, Massachusetts.

D. A.

Leader of a Salon

THE FAME OF all other French women is more or less overshadowed by that of one who was not only supreme in her own world, but who stands on a pinnacle so high that time and distance only serve to throw into stronger relief the grand outlines of her many-sided genius. Without the simplicity and naturalness of Mme. de Sévigné, the poise and judgment of Mme. de Maintenon, Mme. de Staël had a brilliancy of imagination, a force of passion, a grasp of intellect, and a diversity of gifts that belonged to none of these women. It is not possible within the limits of a brief chapter to touch even lightly upon the various phases of a character so complex and talents so versatile. One can only gather a few scattered traits and indicate a few salient points in a life of which the details are already familiar. As woman, novelist, philosopher, *littérateur*, and conversationist, she has marked, if not equal, claims upon our attention. To speak of her as simply the leader of a salon is to merge the greater talent into the less, but her brilliant social qualities in a measure brought out and illuminated all the others. It was not the gift of reconciling diverse elements, and of calling out the best thoughts of those who came within her radius, that distinguished her. Her personality was too dominant not to disturb sometimes the measure and harmony which fashion had established. She did not listen well, but her gift was that of the orator, and, taking whatever subject was uppermost into her own hands, she talked with an irresistible eloquence that held her auditors silent and enchained. Living as she did in the world of wit and talent which had so fascinated her mother, she ruled it as an autocrat.

The mental coloring of Mme. de Staël was not taken in the shade, as that of Mme. Roland had been. She was reared in the atmosphere of the great world. That which her eager mind gathered in solitude was subject always to the modification which contact with vigorous living minds is sure to give. The little Germaine Necker who sat on a low stool at her mother's side, charming the cleverest men of her time by her precocious wit; who wrote extracts from the dramas she heard, and opinions upon the authors she read; who made pen-portraits of her friends, and cut out paper kings and queens to play in the tragedies she composed; whose heart was always overflowing with love for those around her, and who had supreme need for an outlet to her sensibilities, was a fresh type in that age of keen analysis, cold skepticism, and rigid forms.—From "The Women of the French Salons," by AMELIA GERE MASON. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

"La guerre contre soi-même"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LES ÉCRITURES contiennent le remède à tous les maux humains. En une certaine occasion, Jésus le Christ mentionna les "guerres" et les "bruits de guerres," déclarant: "Il faut que toutes ces choses arrivent" (Matthieu 24:6); mais il exhorta ses auditeurs à ne point se troubler. Le Maître savait que l'entendement humain répugne à renoncer aux erreurs — ambition déréglée, envie, jalousie, méchanceté, haine, convoitise, rancune — qui sont les principales causes de "l'inhumanité dont l'homme fait preuve envers l'homme." Il montra que ces croyances doivent tôt ou tard se détruire elles-mêmes; et cette destruction s'accomplit par la bataille que chaque vrai disciple doit livrer au faux sens du moi, lequel affirme avec insistance la réalité et le pouvoir du mal.

Les sublimes enseignements de Jésus demeurent, bien que pendant des siècles on ne les ait pas compris et qu'on en ait fait une application abusive. Aujourd'hui, ceux qui passent pour être chrétiens se comptent par millions; mais n'est-il pas étrange que la plupart d'entre eux semblent refuser toute portée réelle, toute valeur pratique à cette exhortation (Matthieu 5:44): "Aimez vos ennemis"? La Science Chrétienne, découverte en 1866 par Mary Baker Eddy, n'a cessé de proclamer à la face du monde que cette parole et toutes les autres déclarations de Jésus dans le Sermon sur la montagne sont significatives, toujours applicables, et qu'il faut les démontrer si l'on veut vraiment suivre le Maître.

Il est indubitable que, sous un certain rapport, la chrétienté a fait fausse route: elle a cru que les problèmes humains peuvent se résoudre autrement que par une entière fidélité à la lettre comme à l'esprit des enseignements pratiques et vivifiants qu'a donnés Jésus. Il est vrai que pour leur être fidèle, il faut souvent lutter contre le moi; mais Jésus n'a-t-il pas dit en termes exprès (Matthieu 10:38): "Celui qui ne prend pas sa croix et ne me suit pas n'est pas digne de moi"? Vaincre le faux sens du moi nous fait beaucoup de bien; c'est en même temps porter la croix et suivre le seul chemin qui mène à la compréhension spirituelle. Sans cette compréhension, les humains se trouvent à la merci de la matière; asservis par la croyance au faux moi matériel, ils sont incapables de revendiquer et d'utiliser la maîtrise spirituelle qui pourtant est l'apanage de tous les enfants de Dieu. Ils sont dans la même situation qu'un homme qui, sans connaître la navigation, voudrait gouverner un navire battu par la tempête et l'amener à bon port.

L'entendement humain n'aime pas les lumières spirituelles et ce qui s'y rattache; il est donc sujet à leur résister. Mais la Science Chrétienne montre que ce prétendu entendement doit être évangélisé; que la chose est désirable et qu'elle s'accomplit lorsqu'on rejette avec persistance les concepts erronés du sens matériel — lorsqu'on s'efforce sincèrement d'arriver à la perception spirituelle; on peut alors reconnaître en Dieu l'immuable Amour divin, dont l'homme est la ressemblance parfaite. Dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*), Mrs. Eddy déclare, à la page 531: "L'entendement humain s'élèvera un jour au-dessus de tout sens matériel et physique, l'échangeant contre la perception spirituelle, et échangeant les concepts humains contre la conscience divine. Alors l'homme reconnaîtra sa domination et son être donnés par Dieu."

L'homme réel, créé à la ressemblance même de Dieu, est spirituel, parfait; mais cette vérité échappe forcément aux sens matériels. Ces prétendus sens, qui sont eux-mêmes charnels, mortels, ne tiennent pour véritables que les faux concepts de l'entendement charnel ou mortel. Le vrai Scientiste Chrétien est toujours en garde contre les suggestions agressives des sens matériels; il combat sans relâche leurs prétentions à la réalité. Il sait qu'il lui faut vaincre dans sa propre conscience tout ce qui rend témoignage à la pseudo-réalité de la matière, du péché, de la maladie, de la mort — tout ce qui s'oppose à Dieu, au bien. Sans doute cette guerre n'est pas toujours facile, mais quand on emploie les armes fournies par Dieu, la victoire est certaine; en effet, comme le déclare l'apôtre Paul (II Corinthiens 10:4): "Les armes avec lesquelles nous combattons ne sont point charnelles, mais elles sont puissantes, par la vertu de Dieu, pour renverser les forteresses."

Si l'on élève bien haut les forteresses de la prétendue puissance matérielle et qu'on néglige l'abnégation et la confiance en Dieu, l'orgueil du pouvoir, l'arrogance, l'opiniâtreté s'accentuent et donnent lieu à des injustices flagrantes. Ces fléaux paraissent durer un certain temps, mais ils ne peuvent soutenir l'épreuve de l'action divine qui laboure et retourne le sol. Par ce processus purificateur, l'ambition déréglée, l'opiniâtreté, l'égoïme, tout ce qui s'enorgueillit et brave le pouvoir de Dieu, doit tôt ou tard se détruire pour faire place à la justice divine et à l'amour désintéressé.

Lorsque, selon le récit de la Bible, le prophète Néhémie releva les murs de Jérusalem, il établit une forteresse puissante, vraiment imprenable. Cette forteresse n'était pas la muraille qui devait plus tard être encore une fois renversée; c'était la subjugation du moi et l'entière confiance en Dieu auxquelles était parvenu le prophète. Cette attitude lui permit de bâtir alors que des ennemis implacables conspiraient sa perte. Les labeurs de Néhémie furent couronnés de succès: c'était la victoire de la Vérité, du droit, et ses compatriotes s'en trouvèrent bien encouragés. De plus, la leçon est aujourd'hui d'une grande importance pour toutes les victimes de l'oppression.

Si l'on persiste à lutter contre le moi, si l'on apprend à se confier en Dieu d'une manière intelligente, on remporte une victoire qui loin d'être décevante, est extrêmement profitable. Dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 118), Mrs. Eddy nous exhorte en ces termes: "Prenez courage; la guerre contre soi-même est pleine de grandeur; elle occupe amplement l'homme; le divin Principe agit avec nous,— et l'obéissance couronne d'une victoire éternelle l'effort persévérant."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Sentinels

In bright and serried ranks, their sole
Duty to stand up straight and tall,
These trusty hollyhocks patrol
Our friendly cottage wall.

One with a free and tranquil sky,
They mark no militant frontier,
Blooming as though to testify
That peace has dwelling here.

HELEN FRITH STICKNEY

"Warfare with one's self"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE SCRIPTURES contain the remedy for every human woe. Christ Jesus, when speaking of "wars and rumours of wars" on a certain occasion, declared that "these things must come to pass" (Matthew 24:6), and counseled his hearers not to be troubled about them. Well did he know the reluctance of the human mind to relinquish greed, envy, jealousy, malice, hate, lust, and resentment—those evils which are the principal causes of "man's inhumanity to man." He indicated that these beliefs must eventually accomplish their own destruction, and that this would come about through the warfare that each of his true followers must wage against the false sense of selfhood which insists that evil is real and powerful.

Jesus' sublime teachings have survived century after century of misunderstanding and misuse. Today, although there are unnumbered millions of people known as Christians, it seems strange that the greater part of them appear to regard his admonition (Matthew 5:44), "Love your enemies," as if it were a meaningless or an irrelevant expression. Christian Science, ever since its discovery by Mary Baker Eddy in 1866, has been proclaiming to the world that this, as well as every other statement in the Master's Sermon on the Mount, is both meaningful and relevant, and must be demonstrated if one would be his true follower.

Unquestionably Christendom has been making a colossal mistake in believing that human problems can be rightly solved in any way other than by adherence to the letter as well as the spirit of Jesus' practical and life-giving teachings. It is true that such adherence requires much overcoming of self; but did not Jesus plainly state (Matthew 10:38), "He that taketh not his cross, and followeth after me, is not worthy of me"? Overcoming the false sense of self is a highly beneficial, cross-bearing experience, and the only road to spiritual understanding. Without spiritual understanding one is at the beck and call of matter, enslaved by belief in a false material selfhood, incompetent to claim and utilize the spiritual dominion which is the birthright of every one of God's children. Such a one may be likened to a man who, without a knowledge of navigation, is endeavoring to steer a ship on a definite course through a storm-tossed sea.

The human mind is prone to resist whatever pertains to spiritual enlightenment. Christian Science, however, is teaching humanity both the necessity and the desirability of evangelizing this so-called mind, and points out that this is accomplished by persistently rejecting the erroneous concepts of material sense and by earnestly striving for spiritual perception, so that God may be cognized as immutable divine Love, and man as Love's perfect likeness. Mrs. Eddy states in the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 531): "The human mind will sometime rise above all material and physical sense, exchanging it for spiritual perception, and exchanging human concepts for the divine consciousness. Then man will recognize his God-given dominion and being."

Although the real man is created in God's own likeness and is spiritual and perfect, this truth could never be apparent to the material senses. These so-called senses cognize as real only the false concepts of the carnal or mortal mind, for they are themselves carnal and mortal. The earnest Christian Scientist keeps constantly alert to the aggressive suggestions of the material senses, and he wages unremitting warfare against their claim to reality. He knows that he must conquer in himself all that would testify to the reality of matter, sin, disease, death—all that is opposed to God, good. It is true that this warfare is not always easy, but when one uses the weapons which God provides the victory is sure, for, as the Apostle Paul declared (II Corinthians 10:4), "The weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."

Whenever the strongholds of so-called material might are exalted above selfless trust in God, then pride of power, arrogance, and self-will become much in evidence, and flagrant injustices ensue. These evils may seem to have their day, but they cannot stand the test of divine overturning. In this purifying process, self-aggrandizement, self-will, self-love—all that boasts itself above the power of God—must eventually be destroyed to give place to divine justice and selfless love.

When the prophet Nehemiah rebuilt the wall of Jerusalem, as related in the book of Nehemiah, he set up a mighty and truly impregnable stronghold. This stronghold was not the wall which in later years was again torn down; it was the prophet's subjugation of self and complete reliance on God. It was this that enabled him to build even while implacable foes sought his destruction. His achievement was a victory for Truth and right, and was of great encouragement to his fellow countrymen. Also, it has for all oppressed people today a message of deep significance.

No pyrrhic victory, but one of inestimable profit, is won by those who are persistent in their warfare with self and who learn to trust God understandingly. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 118) Mrs. Eddy has written, "Be of good cheer: the warfare with one's self is grand; it gives one plenty of employment, and the divine Principle worketh with you,—and obedience crowns persistent effort with everlasting victory."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Night in an English Garden

OUR KINGDOM WAS the Rectory garden, to us full of enchantment. It consisted of four acres of green and blossoming loveliness, for the most part uncultivated. Slopes of rough grass, amid which wild flowers rioted at their will, ran down from Mummie's rose-beds to the shade of great bordering trees, under whose green gloom cowered and clustered thousands of primroses in spring. Beneath the fairy foliage of silver birches, white violets hid. One side of the garden was bounded by a little tangle of woodland, known as The Wilderness. . . .

The Wilderness was a bird sanctuary—indeed, the whole garden was sacred to wild birds—they seemed to know it and built their nests in every shrub and tree. The air was always full of melody and sometimes, at dusk when all the birds had gone to sleep, Mummie would open the drawing-room windows and then improvise haunting music on her piano to wake them into song again. To Daddie's delight this experiment was always successful. One by one the birds began to chirp, then slowly to whistle, until at last they burst into full-throated chorus and sang to her soft accompaniment until her music died away, when theirs ceased also. . . .

On nights such as this I could not stay indoors. With beating heart I would steal downstairs through the silent house, draw the bolts of the garden door and slip out into that glory of moonlight. . . .

Down in the shadow of oak and ash, the primroses seemed to me like the pale reflection of the stars above them, robbed of their shining splendour by the glory of the moon.—WINIFRED FORTESCUE, in "There's Rosemary . . . There's Rue." (London: Blackwood. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Beauty From Ordered Simplicity

HAWTHORNE, MORE THAN any man, was responsible for the somber picture of early New England dear to popular illustrators, and already embalmed in tradition. A brooding sense of gloom; a village of log houses, pierced only by a few square-paned windows; a stalwart Puritan dressed in black except for a broad white collar; on his arm a woman in mouse-colored gray, wearing a white coif. As a matter of fact the Puritans normally dressed in bright colors, they never built a log house, and the moral and Sabbatarian atmosphere, which doubtless would prove depressing to us, was what they came to America to enjoy.

Log cabins were introduced to America by the Swedes and Finns on the Delaware, and did not appear in the New England frontier until the eighteenth century. The first temporary shelters in Massachusetts were conical huts of branches and turf, such as the charcoal-burners used in England, or wattle-and-daub cottages with thatched roofs. These were soon replaced by hewn and sawn timber. . . .

Far from condemning the beautiful, the generation which planned the New England villages, divided the fields, and built the first houses, seemed incapable of making anything ugly. If their laying out of homestead, village common, stone wall, road, and meeting-house was unconscious, the more to the credit of their instinct; for it was done in harmony with the lay of the land, the contours of valley and slope, the curve of stream and shore. Cambridge, on a level plain like a bowling green, was laid out square across the river the paths and lanes of Boston followed a scalloped sea-front and looped around three mamelons. At first the New England village was crude and raw with mud and stump-studded fields. Given time for flowers to bloom in dooryards and wine-glass elms to rise about the comely houses, it grew into the sort of unconscious beauty that comes of ordered simplicity—From "Builders of the Bay Colony," by SAMUEL ELIOT MORISON. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1940

Red Taint to Peace Plan In Bay State Is Analyzed

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Does Communism underlie a peace movement in Massachusetts which during the past four months has from time to time sent reports of its development to the press? The charge is made that it does, and is denied in high quarters.

Aims of the campaign as stated by its sponsors are to keep the United States out of the war, to oppose aid to the Allies, also to oppose conscription, anti-alien legislation, and attacks on organized labor, and to help the "Negro people and other minorities to attain their full democratic rights."

An additional object is to further a National Peace Conference to be held in Chicago in September.

Inquiry into the background of the movement indicates these angles:

Background of Movement

Start was made under the name of "The Yanks Art NOT Coming Committee," which was dissolved a month or more ago and superseded by the Peace Ballot Commission, which in turn promoted the formation two weeks ago of the Massachusetts Peace Council. The so called peace ballot, which calls for a vote on the question, "Do you want peace (or) war for America?" is said to be the only one of the kind in circulation in the country.

This particular peace drive originated on the Pacific Coast and has spread to many States. It was initiated by the National Maritime Union, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Its support in Massachusetts has come principally from the C. I. O. Indorsement by the Greater Boston Industrial Union Council of the C. I. O. contributed greatly to the setting up of the Yanks Committee. Joseph Salerno, President of the State C. I. O., and other C. I. O. leaders have also lent their names.

C. I. O. interest is attributed to the movement being in line with C. I. O. policy on the war.

A. F. of L. Not Interested

On the other hand, the American Federation of Labor has shied away from participation. Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, commented:

"This Peace Ballot undertaking and the Massachusetts Peace Council are in no way connected with the American Federation of Labor or the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

"Any claim of support from A. F. of L. unions can be considered as an exaggeration and an attempt to mislead.

"This seems to be another one of those overnight campaigns apparently originating in left wing sources.

"Members of the American Federation of Labor are fully aware that its officers will do everything possible in a sane, sensible way to preserve peace and keep this country out of war. We have far more at stake than any classy sounding Peace Commission that is organized today but may not exist tomorrow."

The Massachusetts Movement

The origin of the movement in Massachusetts is thus described by Thomas McGowan, agent or head of the National Maritime Union in Boston, who was Chairman of the Yanks Committee:

"The idea started with the National Maritime Union on the Pacific Coast. It then got a sailor to write a pamphlet about our keeping out of war.

"The union sent copies of the pamphlet to the New York office of the union, together with a suggested plan they had worked out for organization. The union in New York sent copies here, saying that if we were interested we could write to the coast.

"We liked the idea, and sent back to the Pacific Coast for copies. We mailed one to every labor union in Massachusetts, Congress of Industrial Organizations, American Federation of Labor and independents. Then we set up a committee and that started the movement here. The name we took was that suggested from the coast, 'The Yanks Are NOT Coming Committee.'

"There is, of course, a great deal of work connected with any organization like this, and my job here in the National Maritime Union keeps me busy. Taking care of both was too much. I dropped out of the committee, which was dissolved and replaced by the Massachusetts Peace Ballot Commission, which broadened out the movement."

Written by Communist Writer

The foregoing is amplified by others in the C. I. O. as follows:

"The pamphlet was written by a man who had frequently contributed to the Communist press. After the organization had been operating for a time, it was felt that a mistake had been made in adopting the slogan, 'The Yanks Are NOT Coming.'

"That was one reason why the Yanks Committee was dissolved, because the very name hooked up with the west coast outfit. Though there are no Communists in the organization here, it looked like it."

Officers of the campaign warmly deny any imputation of Communist influence.

Two years ago a State Commission investigating Communism, Fascism, etc., in Massachusetts said on Page 546 of its printed report:

"The National Maritime Union . . . has been conclusively shown . . . to be under domination of the Communist Party." Also on Page 349, "We believe the conclusion is inescapable that the Communist Party already has control of the National Maritime Union in Massachusetts."

Often Denied Being Communist

The Commission on Page 342 lists Mr. McGowan as a Communist. When asked about the charge of Communism, Mr. McGowan replied, "That's been said of me so often that what's the use of denying it? My friends and my enemies wouldn't believe it."

Association of the National Maritime Union here with Communism is disclaimed by members. Lists of sponsors of the Yanks and the Peace Ballot Commission include a number who are obviously not Communists. Among these are some locally well known names.

The peace campaign is essentially an "Innocents' Club" inspired by Communists in line with well established Communist tactics, according to Alfred Baker Lewis, retiring Secretary of the Socialist Party of Massachusetts.

While the peace group undoubtedly contains a number of genuine pacifists and others who have joined for their special reasons, the start of the drive was furnished by the Communists to back up the foreign policy of Joseph Stalin, the Russian dictator, declared Mr. Lewis, who is withdrawing from the Socialist Party in protest against the opposition of Norman Thomas, its presidential candidate, to any aid being given by this country to the nations fighting Hitlerism.

Such a view of the peace movement is strenuously rejected by its supporters.

'Music Is the Poor Man's Parnassus'—Emerson

Sketch by L. Harmon Norins

At Boston's Esplanade Concerts

Persons from all walks of life find a community of interest in music at the free programs on the Charles River Esplanade these summer evenings. Of particular attraction this season is the new reflector shell.

Skilled Craft Schooling For WPA Hastened

State Department of Education and Works Progress Administration officials met in Boston today to iron out details for training 5,465 WPA workers, the first class in a group of 20,000, who will be trained in skilled crafts as part of the National Defense Program. Near to 1,200 men have begun training in welding and machine shop routine in 10 centers throughout the State, Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education announces. Trade schools are located in Chicopee, Fall River, Haverhill, New Bedford, Southbridge, Somerville, Worcester, Springfield, Westfield, and Waltham, and it is estimated that by the end of the week 2,400 men will be enrolled.

Among courses to be added to those already open are automotive mechanics, electricity, carpentry, and drafting, it is reported. WPA workers, who will be given preference, will be paid regular wages such as they receive on projects, while taking the six to eight weeks courses. Training of a second class will begin in the fall, when arrangements for night classes will be made.

It is pointed out by Denis W. Delaney, State WPA Administrator, that several thousand WPA workers have been on National Defense jobs for some time. More than 1,000 men, he notes, are at the Northeast Army Airbase at Chicopee, while several hundred are engaged at the Navy Yard in Boston, at the Navy Depot in Hingham, at the Arsenal in Watertown, and at the Armory at Springfield. Meanwhile white-collar workers are busy making strategic maps for the War Department, and another group is surveying the coast.

Those desiring to enroll in any of the vocational training courses are told to apply to their local school departments, where they receive registration blanks to fill out. Final selections are made on the basis of employability, previous experience, and test results.

Record Throng of Listeners Expected at Shell Concert

Another of Boston's Esplanade concerts tonight is expected to be attended by a crowd of music lovers who may exceed in number the record of 30,000 who were present at last Sunday's program.

Good weather, good music, new facilities including the $300,000 shell, and free admissions are the items which concert managers say may lead to the setting of another attendance record for the popular open-air affair.

Gratified by the unprecedented response to the twelfth season which opened last Tuesday, the management declared that Boston is outdoing itself not only in the local music field but also in setting an example for other communities to provide convenient means for popular appreciation of good music.

New Shell Introduced

Under the baton of Arthur Fiedler, 72 Boston Symphony Orchestra musicians are introducing the Edward Hatch Memorial Shell, whose technical excellence is believed to be unequaled.

Less strict in attendance requirements than indoor concerts, the program on the Storrow embankment is of such an open nature that late-comers drift within earshot with little disturbance. At Sunday's affair, listeners continued to arrive even after the intermission ended at 9:30 p. m., and an extra truckful of chairs were ordered.

What must have been the largest of all music-appreciation "classes" listened before the concert to a talk on Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony by Miss Dorothy Tremble Moyer, who spoke under the auspices of the Division of University Extension in the State Department of Education. Before her half-hour discussion ended, her class had reached the number of 15,000.

Cherkassky Wields Baton

Last night, Paul Cherkassky, member of the first violin section and assistant conductor of the Pops, was invited by Mr. Fiedler to be guest conductor.

Tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock, Mr. Fiedler is to present the first of a series of three Esplanade concerts for children.

Tonight at 8:30, the program is:

Overture to "Euryanthe" ..... Weber
Symphony in C-major ("military"). Haydn
I. Adagio, Allegro; II. Allegretto
III. Menuetto; IV. Finale.
Ride of the Valkyries ..... Wagner
Prelude to "Hansel and Gretel" Humperdinck
Country Gardens ..... Grainger
"Roses From the South," waltzes J. Strauss
Knightsbridge March, from "London" suite ..... Eric Coates

India Is Held As Not Asking Independence

"India does not seek complete independence and severance from the British Empire; her ideal is an autonomous constitutional assembly within the framework of the British Dominion," Dr. B. P. Hivale, graduate of the University of Bombay and Professor of Philosophy at Wilson College, Bombay, told the regular meeting of the Kiwanis Club of Boston at the Hotel Touraine today.

"Talk of independence for India is very much misunderstood in the United States," said Dr. Hivale. "All of the prominent Indian leaders and thinkers realize that complete independence from Great Britain is impractical and impossible at this time. They, however, object to India's present status in the British Empire by which she is to all intents and purposes in a position of complete domination by Great Britain. She demands the right to frame her own constitution with free representation and the right to freedom of political action. India is in close co-operation with the British Government contributing to both the army and the navy and wishes to continue to do so," Dr. Hivale continued.

Culbertson to Run

RIDGEFIELD, Conn., July 9 (AP) —Ely Culbertson, the bridge expert, announced his candidacy for Congressman-at-Large on the Democratic ticket at a dinner which he gave for the Democratic Town Committee, State Convention delegates, and a few friends.

Governor of Greenland In U. S. on Trade Mission

A 19-gun salute from a battery at Fort Strong signalled the arrival in Boston harbor today of Eske Brun, Danish Governor of Northern Greenland, on a visit to the United States to discuss trade relations between this country and Greenland.

Governor Brun came to Boston on the United States Coast Guard Cutter Campbell and was brought to the Army Base from President Roads on the Cutter Raritan.

Officials who went down the harbor to meet the foreign emisary included Lieut. Col. John C. Mullenix, representing Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commander of the First Corps Area; Lieut. Col. Daniel Tyler of Governor Saltonstall's staff; Capt. Thomas A. Shanley, Commander of the Coast Guard in the Boston District; Hugh Cumming of the State Department, Washington, and Henrik der Kauffmann, Danish Minister to the United States.

Hopes for Mutual Pact

Because Greenland's commerce has been seriously affected by the war, that Country hopes to sell its products to the United States and to purchase supplies here, the Governor declared.

Asked if he thought the United States would declare a protectorate over Greenland, the Governor replied, "You'll have to take that up with your State Department in Washington."

To the query, "Will you see President Roosevelt?" the Greenland Governor answered, "Anyone can see the President." And when asked if the United States might establish a military base in Greenland as part of its national defense program, he once more referred his inquisitors to the State Department at Washington.

Struck While on Way

Governor Brun boarded the Campbell at Ivigtut, Greenland, on June 29. The trip to Boston was slowed by a missing propeller blade, lost when the Coast Guard vessel struck a whale on the way north.

Accompanying the Greenland official were Mr. and Mrs. A. Fisher of Ivigtut, and four other persons whose identity was not disclosed.

As the Raritan, bearing the distinguished guest, arrived at the Army Base shortly after 1 p. m. a second salute of 19 guns was fired. The official party left the Army Base in two United States Army cars accompanied by a motorcycle police escort with sirens screeching.

The Governor went to the State House where he was to pay his respects to Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, in the absence of Governor Saltonstall. He then went to the Parker House where temporary quarters were established. He was to leave later for New York.

Social Progress Institute Marked by Good Fellowship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 9— Share-croppers, college professors, mill workers, ministers, newspaper men and industrialists returned to the discussions of the Institute of Social Progress today in a spirit of rare good fellowship—and true democracy.

Last night in Tower Court on the Wellesley College campus they swung through an evening of folk dances together—and there's nothing like folk dancing, of course, to break down inhibitions and artificial barriers between economic and social groups.

Not that the members of the institute needed much encouragement to get together and forget their different viewpoints—they have been getting along perfectly well at that for two days already. There have been warm enough debates at the various round tables and the many informal discussions on the shady lawns by Lake Waban—and even in the waters of the Lake itself at swimming times—but good humor has taken the barb out of the most pungent retorts.

Musical Relief

The group this year—coming from all quarters of the United States, with one or two from abroad—seems particularly fond of musical relief from its serious deliberations on problems of labor, social relations, security and what not. Whenever there is a pause from other activities the sound of singing—and good group singing at that—is heard echoing through the trees.

But last night's folk dancing in the midst of the medieval oak panelling of Tower Court, was the high point of musical relief, so far. Earlier in the day the question had been asked "What, exactly do we mean by democracy today in America?" This seemed to be the answer. Here was a group representing as fair a cross section of the American people as does a Gallup poll, perhaps.

During the day they had thrashed out various controversial questions—over which any one of the members might have become quite disturbed if he found himself with only like-minded people to talk to. Yet every one of them was beginning to feel that those who represented the opposite viewpoint were such good and reasonable fellows, that they could not be so entirely wrong as they had previously supposed.

Folk Dancing

Then came this jolly folk dancing—followed by singing out under the stars—and the feeling was inescapable that "a man's a man for a' that." If in this Institute—which its director, Miss Dorothy Hill, likes to call a test tube of American public opinion—this conclusion would be reached, there seemed no reason to doubt the very vital nature of New World democracy.

The opening lecture this morning was given by Peter H. Odegard, Professor of Politics at Amherst College, and author of "The American Public Mind." His subject was "Regional, Class and Age Divisions Among Voters and the Resulting Organization of Pressure Groups."

Studying results of many polls and surveys, Professor Odegard found that economic and class groupings were not nearly so likely to influence voting as are geographical groupings. Age groups were not as likely to vote together as many reports have indicated, he said. As for party lines—they are much more effective in matters of organization, it appears, than in matters of legislation.

Picture on Page 10.

Wonders of Fluorescence

The dark age of artificial illumination through which America has been passing, despite the notable advances in incandescent illumination, will presently vanish, some 200 lighting experts were told at Massachusetts Institute of Technology today, where the wonders of the new fluorescent lights were explained.

Pointing to the sunlight pouring down on the greensward just outside the lecture hall, R. B. Brown, Jr., illuminating engineer with the Boston Edison Company, commented that outside there might be 1,000 candle-power of light available for reading, while inside, if the shades were drawn and the room lighted only with artificial lights, probably less than 10 candle-power would be available.

Mr. Brown emphasized that the lights inside the hall were, by present standards, very good. The plain fact, he said, is simply that present-day artificial light is largely insufficient in giving the power of even shaded sunlight.

To step up present types of lights to satisfactory brightness would result, he pointed out, in excessive heat.

Fluorescent lights, on the other hand, are the nearest approach thus far made to heatless light. They are brilliant and radiate a light ray that more perfectly reflects colors.

Speakers at the M. I. T. sessions, sponsored by the Division of University Extension of the Massachusetts Department of Education, forecast an improvement in quality of work, and a lessening of fatigue as resulting among those working under the new lights, installations of which have already begun.

Illustrating the effects of poor lighting, Mr. Brown started a disk, painted with bold lines, playing on a phonograph record turntable. The disk revolved at an even speed, but as the light was diminished, it seemed to whirl faster. As the light was turned brighter, it seemed to slow down.

This proves, Mr. Brown said, that a brighter light permits the eye to see faster and with less energy. It has been proved by tests, he said, that a person working in a poorly lighted office may actually expend more energy than a man digging a ditch.

Fluorescent lights, which are tubular in shape, and look like a short section of neon tubing, came on the market within the past year. They require special fixtures and are more costly to install than the incandescent lamps, but are said to last longer and to consume less current.

Defend America Group Expanding

William Allen White's Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies has burgeoned forth with an affiliated branch in London to be known as "Americans-in-Britain Out-Post," under the leadership of Prof. Arthur Newell of Boston.

The object of the new group, Professor Newell, who is a lecturer on International politics, said was "to aid Britain with all support of which the American nation is capable—short of nothing."

He declared the main object would be to counter "propaganda hostile to the true interests of the United States."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness this afternoon with local thundershowers this afternoon and tonight; mostly cloudy and somewhat cooler late tonight and Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight in the lower 60's; gentle southwesterly wind becoming moderate northwest and north during tonight.

Maine and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy with local thundershowers this afternoon and in south portion tonight; somewhat cooler tonight; Wednesday generally fair and cooler.

Vermont: Showers this afternoon and tonight; slightly cooler tonight; Wednesday mostly cloudy.

Massachusetts: Local thundershowers this afternoon and tonight; somewhat cooler in west and north portion tonight; Wednesday mostly cloudy and cooler.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy with occasional showers tonight and Wednesday; Wednesday cooler.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest shifting to northwest winds and overcast to broken clouds tonight and Wednesday; showers tonight and near Sandy Hook Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	73	90	New Orleans	71	88
Chicago	68	87	New York	73	86
Denver	66	95	Norfolk	73	81
Kansas City	74	93	Philadelphia	70	70
Los Angeles	61	92	St. Louis	72	86
Miami	77	89	San Francisco	55	65
Minneapolis	70	91	Washington	72	76

A—7:30 a. m. E. D. S. T., July 9.
B—Maximum, July 8.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 3:06 p. m. E. D. S. T.; height, 10.2 feet.
Wednesday, 3:25 a. m. E. D. S. T.; height, 10.6 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:53 p. m., E. D. S. T.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
Charles Ruggles in "Opened by Mistake." 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. Also Dorothy Lamour in "Typhoon." 3:50, 6:50, 9:50.

Coolidge Corner—
"Free, Blonde & 21," with Joan Davis. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Our Town," with Frank Craven and Fay Bainter. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

Fenway—
George Brent and Virginia Bruce in "The Man Who Talked Too Much." 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:55. Also Joan Davis in "Manhattan Heartbeat." 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Fine Arts—
Charles Laughton in "Henry VIII." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Also March of Time—U. S. Navy. 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Information Please." 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Freddie Bartholomew in "Tom Brown's School Days." 9:45 a. m., 12:50, 3:55, 7, 10:05. Also "Private Affairs," with Nancy Kelly. 11:05 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.

Metropolitan—
"Untamed," with Ray Milland. 10:55 a. m., 1:35, 4:15, 6:55, 9:35. Also "Gambling on the High Seas," with Jane Wyman and Wayne Morris. 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 5:55, 8:35.

Modern—
Ezra Stone on "Those Were the Days." 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:15. Also Madeleine Carroll in "Safari." 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:50, 9:40.

Orpheum—
"Florian," starring Robert Young. 9:40 a. m., 1:15, 4:50, 8:30. Also "Edison the Man," starring Spencer Tracy. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:10.

Paramount—
"Manhattan Heartbeat," starring Joan Davis. 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 3:05, 5:45, 8:25.

Radio—Page 10

Also "The Man Who Talked Too Much," with George Brent and Virginia Bruce. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7, 9:45.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Island of Doomed Men," with Peter Lorre. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:10. Also Ann Dvorak in "Girls of the Road." 9:40 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50.

State—
Spencer Tracy in "Edison the Man." 11:30 a. m., 2, 6:35, 10:10. Also Robert Young in "Florian." 1:25, 5, 8:50.

Scollay—
Madeleine Carroll in "Safari." 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:40. Also Ezra Stone in "Those Were the Days." 11:35 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time" featuring U. S. Navy; Barbados; Donald Duck; Walter Catlett Comedy; News, 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Telepix—
U. S. Navy, Larry Clinton Orchestra, Disney Cartoon, World News Digest. 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Men Without Souls" with John Litel. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also Claude Rains and Cary Grant in "The Last Outpost." 10:40 a. m., 1:05, 3:40, 6:10, 8:40.

Tremont—
Deanna Durbin in "It's a Date." 9, 11:55 a. m., 3:50, 7:50. Also Clark Gable and Jeanette MacDonald in "San Francisco." 9:30 a. m., 1:50, 5:45, 9:45.

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

University—
"Dr. Kildare's Strange Case," featuring Lionel Barrymore. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. Also "If I Had My Way," starring Bing Crosby. 2:55, 6:15, 9:40.

Uptown—
Ann Sheridan in "Torrid Zone." 3:05, 6:40, 10:20. Also "If I Had My Way," with Bing Crosby and Gloria Jean. 1:25, 5, 8:40.

Tonight Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road, 8:30

Overture to "Euryanthe" ..... Weber
Symphony in G major ("Military"). Haydn
I. Adagio—Allegro
II. Allegretto
III. Menuetto
IV. Finale
Ride of the Valkyries ..... Wagner
Prelude to "Hansel and Gretel" Humperdinck
Country Gardens ..... Grainger
"Roses from the South," Waltzes J. Strauss
"Knightsbridge," March, from "London" ..... Eric Coates

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts, Fenway—
Guidance tour on English Room by Mrs. Sayward. 11.
Guidance tour on British Exhibition by Mr. Constable. 2.

Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common—
The Boston WPA Band. 12.

[illegible] for Aged Colored Women, Han[illegible] Street—
The WPA Southland Singers. 3.

[illegible]'s Columbia Ci[illegible]—
The [illegible]th [illegible] Band. 3.

Highway Contract Let

The M. De Mateo Construction Company of Roslindale, Mass., today was awarded the contract for a new section of the northern circumferential highway in Danvers by the State Department of Public Works on a low bid of $335,399.

By a Staff Photographer

Their First Dip of the Season

But cold or not these youngsters photographed this morning at the Charles Basin Beach know how to keep cool when the mercury soars into the 90's

Mercury Slips Fetters at Last

A hot sun moved across a hazy Boston sky for the second successive day today, pushing temperatures close to the 90 mark and sending record crowds scurrying to the beaches and near-by lakes and ponds.

The Boston Weather Bureau recorded a mercury-reading of 88 at 1:30 p. m. and rising with the 90 mark expected to be reached by mid-afternoon. The humidity was 48, just high enough to make the atmosphere sticky and slightly uncomfortable for workers. Local showers are predicted late this afternoon with cooling weather in the offing tonight. Tomorrow will be clear and fair, the weatherman said.

However, complaints are few and far between over the current heat wave. Yesterday and today have been the first real summer days of the season and Bostonians have greeted the warm weather enthusiastically for it gives them the opportunity of taking their initial plunge of the year.

As a testimony of Boston's eagerness to take a dip in the ocean yesterday, Revere Beach alone helped cool off 100,000 persons while 90,000 others went to Nantasket.

Whether it was yesterday's high temperatures that set Nashua, N. H., to thinking of winter is not reported, but Mayor Eugene J. Lemay started preparations for next winter when he, along with a group of officials, went to Hartford, Conn., with the intention of purchasing two snow-loaders.

It was hot in shops and offices around Portland, Maine, today but the little balloon that went soaring into the stratosphere carrying temperature recording instruments came back to earth to report a very chilly 87.3 below zero to the Federal Weather Bureau.

Curley Staying Home

Former Governor James M. Curley, who had hoped to attend the Democratic national convention opening in Chicago Monday, will be unable to go,

Koussevitzky Dream Comes True at Last

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., July 9 (AP)—With the formal opening of the Berkshire Music Center, a 27-year-old dream of Serge Koussevitzky's became an actuality.

Tanglewood, the magnificent estate given the Boston Symphony Orchestra in 1937 by Mrs. Gorham Brooks, is now the seat of a school of music comparable with the annual Berkshire Symphonic Festival, which next month on the same grounds again will demonstrate how it gained its reputation as probably the best prepared summer music festival in the world.

The dream began in 1913-1914, Dr. Koussevitzky explained late yesterday to an audience of a thousand in the flatiron shaped music shed, when he organized what he felt would become one of the great schools of music in a residential district of Moscow.

But the war, and then the Russian revolution came, and after that he came to America as conductor of the Boston Symphony. So it was not until 1929 that he tried again; this time in White Plains, N. Y.

The depression checked off that attempt. Now, in another war year, the center is an actuality due to efforts of the Board of Trustees and the Boston Symphony, the Berkshire Symphonic Festival, and a faculty of Americans and Europeans which includes Paul Hindemith, Aaron Copland, Olin Downes, Herbert Gray, Abram Chasins and others—not to mention all the principals of the Boston Symphony.

The school accepted half the applicants, George E. Judd, Manager of the Symphony, said. Of the 340 chosen, a third are professionals studying definitely for musical careers, and the remainder is made up of amateurs who want to spend six weeks in contact with great music.

The last three weeks of the school overlap the three weeks of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival, the first program of which is set for August 1. Opening exercises included talks by Ernest B. Dane, Dr. Koussevitzky, Reginald C. Foster and Mr. Downes.

As a benediction there was the first performance of an "Alleluia" written especially for the occasion by Randall Thompson.

Festival Chorus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TANGLEWOOD, Mass., July 9—The Berkshire Symphonic Festival Chorus, which is one of the groups being trained in the "Academy" of the Music Center established by the Boston Symphony Orchestra here, began work today on the Bach Mass in B Minor under the direction of G. Wallace Woodworth of Harvard.

FOR SUMMER!
Silk & Wool
Knit Suit
$27.50

Sizes 38-40-42
BLACK/WHITE and ALL WHITE
This is an ideal suit for those who require the larger sizes. It has the popular crossover blouse, lace knit, and a ribbed skirt with plenty of fullness.
Imported Sweaters, Scarfs, Hats, Shawls and Accessories
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Built-In and Portable Fans for Every Purpose
On display at your dealers or
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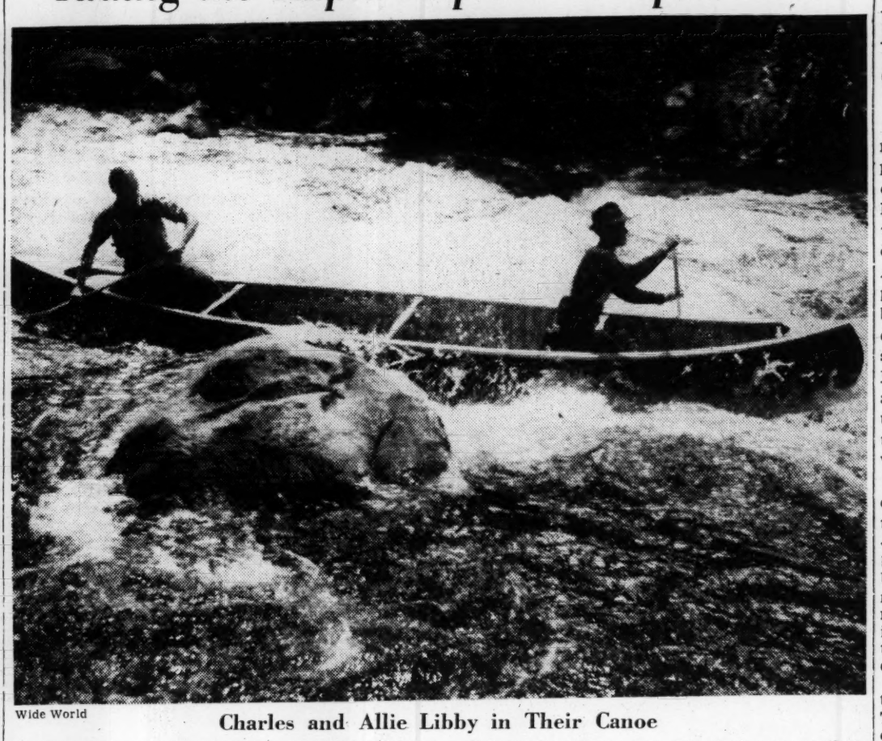
TELEPHONE KENMORE 6370
1-33 TRINITY PLACE BOSTON

Riding the Rapid Rapids of Rapid River



Wide World

Charles and Allie Libby in Their Canoe

This photo was made as the two guides were part way down the river near a spot known as the Devil's Hop Yard. This Maine river is considered one of the fastest and hardest rivers in this country to run in a canoe. The feat was one that hadn't been accomplished since 1890 when Capt. E. F. Coburn went through without a spill.

New Citizens Urged to Heed Monroe Ideal

"Defense of America against both domestic and foreign enemies," was stressed as the duty of all citizens of the United States by Judge Francis J. Ford in the Federal District Court today as he urged 160 new citizens to regard the Monroe Doctrine as the sole foreign policy of this country.

Judge Ford read the report of President James Monroe to Congress which set forth the creed which is now known as the Monroe Doctrine.

"America regarded the Monroe Doctrine as the foreign policy in 1823 and so do we now," Judge Ford said after administering the oath of allegiance to the new citizens.

"Domestic enemies who tend to tear down the fabric of our Government might be more insidious than foreign enemies," he continued. "We must look to the Congress and the President to form our defense against all enemies, and you must follow their leadership. Our policy is America for Americans."

Monitor News On WRUL From Monitor's Studio

Radiocasting of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" from the tower studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society has been resumed over short-wave station WRUL in Boston.

The news programs, which are being prepared and delivered for The Christian Science Monitor by Volney D. Hurd, Director of Radio Broadcasting, are heard daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 4:30 p. m., eastern daylight saving time, on frequencies of 11.79 and 15.25 megacycles. The news programs are also recorded by WRUL and radiocast later by transcription at 7:15 p. m., eastern daylight time daily except Saturday and Sunday, over WRUL's frequencies of 6.04 and 15.13 megacycles.

Under a recent ruling of the Federal Communications Commission, the Monitor news periods may be picked up and re-radiocast over standard radio stations. At present about 30 stations have applied to WRUL for permission to pick up the Monitor news and re-radiocast it directly, or, by recording it, to relay it at a more convenient time.

MacInnis Is Candidate For Executive Council

William J. MacInnis, former Mayor of Gloucester, announced his candidacy today for the Republication nomination to the Executive Council from the Fifth Councilor District. The seat is held by Bayard Tuckerman (R) of Hamilton, who has announced he will retire to private life at the end of the year.

Save Work and money
Statler Handy TOWELS
FOR HOUSEHOLD USE
ALSO Super STATLER Facial ROLL
ALBIANI CAFETERIA
Fine Foods at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
Mechanics Building
Other Cafeterias Located in Boston
1553 Washington Street
1136 Washington Street
704 Washington Street
632 Washington Street
7 School Street
10 Scollay Square

Crisis of Third Century Held As Again Facing Christianity

Christian civilization today faces a crisis like that of the third century A. D., when the world "seemed threatened with destruction, and hordes of barbarians were sweeping down from Northern Europe on the Christian world around the Mediterranean," Bishop Ivan Lee Holt, of Dallas, Texas, told a second-day session of the Harvard Summer School Religious Conference today.

To meet this crisis, he declared, the Christian and Jewish denominations must unite in a "conference of all faiths" to "keep alive in a world of totalitarian dictators the finer ideals of religious faith."

An alternative proposal, that Great Britain and the United States unite into a single commonwealth, following the pattern of Prime Minister Churchill's scheme for France and Britain, was made last night and still occupied the attention of the Conference today.

The proposal was made from the audience following a talk by S. K. Ratcliffe, correspondent of the London Spectator, and caused a sensation among the Harvard students and Conference guests.

Mutual Ignorance

For nearly an hour, Mr. Ratcliffe had been dwelling upon the consequences of "indescribable mutual ignorance of America and England." Such ignorance, he indicated, had been partially responsible for the fact that we are "standing in the midst of the blackest tragedy that has ever befallen our world."

But there has also been a lack of mutual understanding between Britain and France, he declared; and yet the Prime Minister could suggest "the most sensational plan of large-scale political co-operation ever heard of in the history of government."

Following his talk, in response to a suggestion from the audience that a similar scheme be tried for Britain and America, Mr. Ratcliffe enthusiastically declared, "Just let the United States take the leadership in forming such a federation, and see the overwhelming response you will get!

Feature of Session

"If Mr. Churchill could gain plaudits from the English nation by proposing such a union with France, in spite of all the difference of language and point of view, what would be the reaction to a suggested union of the English-speaking peoples!"

Bishop Holt's address, on the means of establishing world fellowship in the face of the crisis in our civilization, was the feature of today's session of a Conference which is receiving wide attention as the most important ever held at the Harvard Summer School.

Fundamentally necessary, Bishop Holt declared, is the "co-operative mind" as a "mental pattern for the thinking of tomorrow."

Social and racial bases of world unity are impossible, he declared. "Ever since the close of the World War, we have been seeking in the world a larger fellowship. Through different media we have been seeking it:—a family of nations, a fellowship of workingmen, a sense of racial solidarity. . . .

Describing in detail several experiments in inter-racial co-operation, including the McKinley High School in Haawii, the "most interesting public school I have ever visited," and the Church of the School in Hawaii, the "most inter-Bishop Holt declared that the new era envisaged by Isaiah—in which "nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more"—is a distinct possibility.

Bondholders Offer Rutland R. R. Plan

RUTLAND, Vt., July 9 (AP)—A bondholders' advisory committee plan to reorganize the Rutland Railroad, calling for sacrifices by holders of securities and employees alike, was proposed today in Federal District Court.

The road has been in receivership for more than two years and has been operating since then at a loss of about $150,000.

The plan envisaged sacrifices of about 67 per cent by holders of securities valued at $9,250,000, on which $1,350,000 in interest is overdue, and acceptance of wage reductions of 15½ per cent by 1,300 employees whom the receiver already owes $344,000 withheld on a percentage basis by a court order recently voided.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Wednesday, July 10

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.

7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."

7:30 p. m.—"Music for a Summer Evening."

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Textile Head Defies Lewis On Third Term

Indication that all is not sweetness and light within the multiple ranks of the Congress of Industrial Organizations comes to light in the current issue of Textile Labor, monthly publication of the Textile Workers Union of America, a C. I. O. affiliate. The publication headlines a letter sent by Emil Rievé, General President of the Textile Union, to each local stating that despite blasts of John L. Lewis, C. I. O. President, against the New Deal, the Textile union is still unreservedly for a third term for President Roosevelt.

Denying that Mr. Lewis was empowered to speak for the Textile Union, Mr. Rievé wrote: "I wish to remind all of our members that the Textile Workers Union of America is an autonomous body within the C. I. O. and no one except its officers, meetings, and conventions has the authority to speak for it on political questions."

Mr. Rievé reminded the locals that the Executive Council of the Textile Workers Union has recorded itself in favor of a third term.

"That," continued the letter, "was and now more emphatically is our position. If the re-election of President Roosevelt and the New Deal was desirable six months ago, it is even more imperative now."

Spiking Mr. Lewis's indorsement of Herbert Hoover, Mr. Rievé wrote: "Roosevelt saved this Nation from the ruin into which the Administration of Herbert Hoover was plunging it and gave to the working people the protection whereby they could organize labor unions."

Cowless Common Yields to Barbers

Historic Boston Common, whose slopes once heard the mooing of colonists' cows in the sunset, will resound with a new kind of joyous, throaty melody tonight as the Park Department's first annual contest for the champion barber shop quartet gets underway. The songsters will be outfitted in costumes of the "gay nineties."

Despite the name of the contest, tonsorial adepts will apparently not monopolize the Parkman Bandstand, where tonight's tryout begins at eight o'clock. Entries have been received from public utility companies, department stores, community choral groups and various city departments.

"Suitable prizes will be awarded," William Millen, Director of Recreation, stated. He did not say whether these will include any shaving mugs.

Social Progress Institute Leaders

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Grace Osgood
Chairman of Board of Admission and Secretary of Institute

Peter H. Odegard
Professor of Politics at Amherst and head of Institute faculty

Vermont Slate Industry Stirs; Big Horseback Ride Soon Due

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 9—A co-operative effort is being made to revive the slate industry which during the early part of the century and for many decades before, provided employment for hundreds in southwestern Vermont and eastern New York. The movement was started in Poultney, once an important slate quarrying and manufacturing center, and includes adjacent slate towns in Rutland County and across the State line in the vicinity of Granville, N. Y.

Competition which turned slate users to other materials was the first blow to the industry which began to feel the pressure seriously about ten years ago. Price cutting within the industry followed and when social security legislation and new taxes came along to cut still deeper into income and profits, many operators of quarries and finishing plants were forced to curtail employment and in many instances to suspend operations entirely.

A program of sales promotion is being inaugurated, and a price list is being made up which will be the first in use since 1937. Assisting in the movement is the American Federation of Labor, the United States Bureau of Mines and the New England Council.

Big Ride in August

The fifth annual 100-mile trail ride sponsored by the Green Mountain Horse Association has been scheduled for Aug. 29, 30 and 31 and the start will be made, as usual, from Woodstock.

The Vermont ride is recognized as being the "grandfather" of all others held throughout the country, Green Mountain officials say, and point out that it is interesting to note that no less than 20 endurance rides of similar length are planned for this year. The unusual popularity of this type of contest, they say, is undoubtedly due to its sporting aspects. It is one of those competitions in which an amateur has as much chance of winning as a professional. The ride is a challenge not only to the stamina of the horse but of the rider as well.

The ride is not a race, for no one is allowed to finish in less than 17 hours. When the ride is finished the judges will be interested only in the condition of the horses. The horse that is in best condition, if his time record is perfect, will be the winner. The ride is laid out over varying terrain with specific time and distance limits laid down for each day's ride.

Scrap Metal Booms

Sales of scrap metals have been booming in Vermont in recent weeks, due to the new national armament program and demands of belligerents already at war.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"Magic Console"	Oleander Male Quartet.
3:15 All Star baseball	All Star baseball game	"Ma Perkins": sketch	All Star baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30 game from St.	from St. Louis	Pepper Young's Family.	from St. Louis	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Louis	All Star baseball game	"Vic and Sade"	All Star baseball game	"Console Capers"
4:00 All Star baseball	from St. Louis	"Backstage Wife": sk	from St. Louis	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 game from St.	All Star baseball game	"Stella Dallas"	All Star baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Louis	from St. Louis	"Lorenzo Jones"	from St. Louis	"Consolairs"
4:45 All Star baseball	All Star baseball game	"Young Widder Brown"	All Star baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 game from St.	from St. Louis	"Girl Alone": sketch	from St. Louis	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Louis	All Star baseball game	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	All Star baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports.	from St. Louis	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	All Star game	"The O'Neills": sketch.	Frank Ryan's Sports	News Service
6:00 News: Edwin Hill	News: Fred Hoey	News Service	Dinner concert	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs.	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather: Dinner Dance.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Concert
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor.	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News reports	George Stearney's Orch	"Five Star News"
7:30 Helen Menken in	Baseball résumé	Soprano and organ	"Travels Abroad"	Paul Stuart's Orch
7:45 "Second Husband"	"Time and Tempo"	H. V. Kaltenborn	"20th Century Music"	"Lest We Forget"
8:00 "Court of Missing	Argentine Independence	Johnny Green's Orch.:	Alfred Wallenstein's	"Jim's Texas Ramblers"
8:15 Heirs": interviews.	Day Program	soloists; drama	"Symphonic Strings"	"Jim's Texas Ramblers"
8:30 Network program	"Information, Please":	Horace Heidt's Orch	"Meet the Stars":- vo-	Sport program
8:45 Network program	questions and answers	Horace Heidt's Orch	calists; orchestra	"The Four Tones"
9:00 "We, the People"	"Musical Americana"	Popular quiz	W. Williams, comment	"Variety Hour"
9:15 "We, the People"	soloists; orchestra	Popular quiz	Herbie Woods' Orch	"Variety Hour"
9:30 "Professor Quiz"	Hon. Harry H. Woodring	"Meredith Willson's Mu-	Frances Perkins, Wm.	"Variety Hour"
9:45 "Professor Quiz"	Hon. Harry H. Woodring	sical Revue"	Vanderbilt, N. Thomas	"Variety Hour"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch	European news	"Summer Pastime":	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Senator Mead, N. Y.	"Aloha Land": music	Tommy Dorsey's Orch	News Service	Dance Parade
10:30 News of the War	Vaughn Monroe's Orch	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Y. M. C. A. Day at the	Paul Stuart's Orchestra
10:45 Musical programs	Vaughn Monroe's Orch	house": variety	New York World's Fair	S. Featherstone's Orch.
11:00 News: sports	News; music; weather	Weather Service	Bill McCune's Orchestra	Sport program
11:15 News; weather	"Music You Want"	News Service	Bill McCune's Orchestra	"The Blue Beetle": mys-
11:30 "Dance Time"	"Music You Want"	Luther Layman, songs	Freddie Martin's Orch	tery drama
11:45 Defense talks	"Music You Want"	Zelly Smirnoff, violin	Freddie Martin's Orch.	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News: variety program	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Musical program	Variety program	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music: news	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Alice and Adrian"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	George and Dixie, songs	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	News Here and Abroad	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-
8:30 "Lover's Lane"	variety program with	"Portia Blake": sketch	Andrew Jacobson's	table"
8:45 "About Us"	Rakov's Orch.; soloists	"Kite Hopkins": sketch	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Your Treat"	News; Mildred Carlson	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 News Service	"As You Like It"	Variations	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 WEEI Food Fair.	"Breakfast Club": solo-	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children	ists; orchestra	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
10:00 "Kitty Kelly": sk.	"Melody Time": orch.	"The Man I Married"	New England Cupboard.	"Organesque"
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade": comedy	"Midstream": drama	"Melody Strings"	Circle C Ranch Boys
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Going Shopping With
10:45 "Stepmother"	"On With the Dance"	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Choir Loft"	You"
11:00 Short, Short Story.	Mildred W. Carlson.	"David Harum": sketch	News Service	M. Porter, soprano
11:15 "Life Begins"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Road of Life": drama.	"Singing Strings"	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:30 'Big Sister': sketch	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Ruth Moss Interview	"Lost and Found"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather: Musicale	"The Guiding Light"	"The Johnson Family"	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review.	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch.	Agricultural talk	"Daily Inspirations"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone.	Italian music program	Sports; Weather, Tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Mastersingers	"Musical Roundup"	Carters of Elm Street	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Marjorie Mills, house-	Musical program	Organ recital
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Macdonald's Notebook"	hold talk	Sports Matinee	Religious program
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall"	Hymns of All Churches	News Service	Religious program
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	N. E. News; Weather	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	"Sing Song Time"
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Favorite Waltzes"	"Valiant Lady": sketch.	"It Happened in 1915"	Evelyn Cornett, songs
2:45 "My Son and I"	"Favorite Waltzes"	"Light of the World"	Sport program	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Interviews	"Song Stylist"
3:15 Organ recital	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	World's Fair Band	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family.	Tiny Hill's Orchestra	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "Merry Minstrels"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Tiny Hill's Orchestra	"Console Capers"
4:00 Lecture Hall	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "In Record Time"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial.	John Agnew, organist	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "In Record Time"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	El Paseo Troubadors	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Word Dramas"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Organ and soloist	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Pop Concert	Malcolm Claire, stories.	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports.	Ireene Wicker, songs.	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama.	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	News: sport comment.	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather: Dinner Dance.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Concert
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor.	"Mr. Keen": sketch.	European news	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek"	The Revelers: orchestra.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	"Musical Strings"
7:45 comedy	Sen. Thomas M. Burke	H. V. Kaltenborn, news	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00 Uncle Jim's Ques-	Music Appreciation	Gale Page, J. Ameche in	"Sheep and Goats	Housing talk
8:15 tion Bee	"Midweek Function"	"Promoting Priscilla"	Club": R. Huey, m. c.	Waltz Time
8:30 "Dr. Christian":	"What Would You Have	Plantation Party: vo-	"Where Are You From?"	Sport program
8:45 drama; war news.	Done?": quiz program.	calists; orchestra	"Where Are You From?"	"Homes on the Land"
9:00 Star Theater:	"The Green Hornet":	Abbott and Costello:	Carlos Molina's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 drama; music	mystery drama	comedy: music	Carlos Molina's Orch.	cal Album"
9:30 "Musico": song title	"This Man's Army"	"Mr. District Attorney":	Pre-Convention Round-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 guessing game	"This Man's Army"	dramatic sketch	up: speakers	cal Album"
10:00 Glen Miller's Orch.	"Frontline Headlines"	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 "Public Affairs"	"Tropical Moods"	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Bruce Wilkins' Orch.
10:30 "Public Affairs"	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Kay Kyser's College of	"Pageant of Melody"	"Musical Strings"
10:45 Music: Weather	Vaughn Munroo's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Henry Weber's Orch.	Wally Burke's Orch.
11:00 News: Sports	News: Music: Weather	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Sport program
11:15 News; Dance Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Jose Martinez Orchestra
11:30 Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Prof. Harlow Shapley	Winnipeg Summer Sym-	"Day's End"
11:45 Club	"Music You Want"	Alvino Rey's Orchestra.	phony Orchestra	News Service

Warning Issued Against Violating Air Safety Rules

Drawing attention to several serious accidents in civil flying in Massachusetts, Crocker Snow, State Aviation Director, asked airport managers yesterday to co-operate with air safety enforcement by reporting serious violations of the Federal and State regulations.

In a manner resembling the weekly admonitions by Frank A Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, to automobilists, Mr. Snow emphasized to pilots that applied common sense might have prevented these incidents. He pointed out that neither weather nor mechanical failure was responsible for the recent incidents.

In one case, Mr. Snow said, a light plane was repeatedly dived in excess of its maximum speed until the wing was finally torn apart. In another case, he said, a pilot attempted a slow roll in a plane with two passengers at an altitude of 500 feet. The roll was not completed.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. DJL, 15.11meg., 19.9m.

Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Phantasy of Melodies. HAT5, 9.62meg., 31.17m.

Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24meg., 19.9m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.

London—9:15 p. m.—"Vanity Fair," a play in 12 weekly parts. GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.

Tokyo—9:30 p. m.—Chuo Symphony Orchestra. JLS2, 17.84meg., 16.8m.

Rome—9:40 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra. 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.

Bordeaux—10 p. m.—"Mirrors of Paris" Le Palais, by M. Maurice Garcon. TPA, 11.72meg., 25.6m.; TPB, 11.84meg., 25.33m.; TPC, 9.52meg., 31.51m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Hello North and South Carolina. DJL, 15.11meg., 19.9m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.

London—11 p. m.—"I Believe in Democracy." Dr. A. D. Lindsay. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.

Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Cambridge Theater Is Inaugurated

The Arts in Massachusetts

The Cambridge Summer Theater was inaugurated last night in Brattle Hall. It is described as the first professional summer theater to be established in Cambridge. Its staff is headed by four co-managers, Lee Falk, Miriam Battista, John Huntington, and Joseph M. Battaglia. Neil McFee Skinner is the director.

For the opening piece the co-managers submitted "Tonight or Never," by Lili Hatvany, translated from the Hungarian by Frederick and Fanny Hatton. Helen Ford of the musical comedy stage was starred. The audience, which was not very large, rewarded the performance with laughter and applause. Thus the new venture had a successful beginning.

This must have been particularly gratifying to the management, in view of the fact that the vehicle was not too well chosen. It is one of those frivolous, sophisticated farces of the Budapest type which enjoyed a certain popularity in the twenties. Nowadays its sophistication seems very sophomoric, and its structural weaknesses very evident.

The theme is typical, having to do with an operatic star whose vocal technique is admirable but whose characterizations lack warmth. This shortcoming is ascribed to a need of love affairs, and the need of course is supplied, with not too much delicacy.

Much of the effect of this sort of farce depends upon its performance, and it is not to be expected that a new company in its first appearance will have achieved the necessary timing and pace. Miss Ford was selected as the star because of her ability to sing. The leading man was Stephen Courtleigh, son of the one-time star William Courtleigh. Other parts were taken by Emily Ross, Ralph Morehouse, Joseph F. Foley, Walter Peterson, Ira Ari, Henry Lowe, Natalie Bixby, and Claire Locke. The settings were by George McFadden. L. A. S.

Fred Stone as Star

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Stockbridge, Mass.

Fred Stone began a week's engagement as Nat Miller in Eugene O'Neill's "Ah, Wilderness!" at the Berkshire Playhouse here last night. It was Mr. Stone's first appearance in the role which George M. Cohan created. After an evening with Mr. Stone, one can only report that the Miller family album is once more tremendously enriched.

Watching for the second time Mr. O'Neill's study of a tintype era—the scene is Connecticut, 1906—the spectator feels increasingly the kindliness, the humor, the beauty and the nostalgia of these memories. The story of what a July 4 did to a middle class family, as essentially New England as the Webbs and the Gibbses of "Our Town," does not pall in the retelling. The third-act scene between Richard and Muriel is surely one of the most compassionate and expertly written love scenes in modern drama.

Mr. Stone's Nat is a completely ingratiating paterfamilias. After delighting his audience during the play's three acts, Mr. Stone put on a short act of his own which was a joy. It was his evening but he shared it generously.

As Richard, Merritt O'Duel catches the feeling of the callow youth emerging to young manhood with its trials as well as its triumphs. Ellen Hall and Virginia Dillon are excellent as the mother and the spinster aunt of the play. King Calder, Adrienne Marden, Lewis Martin, and Whitner Bissell are members of a cast which gives Mr. Stone the capable support he deserves. J. D. B.

Amusements

BOSTON (MOVIES)

COOL OFF AT KEITH MEMORIAL
TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL DAYS
FREDDIE BARTHOLOMEW
SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE
2nd Hit
Private Affairs NANCY KELLY
WENDELL WILLKIE in LATEST INFORMATION PLEASE
Latest DONALD DUCK Cartoon

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—GREAT MAJOR HITS—2
Spencer Tracy in "EDISON THE MAN"
Also: "FLORIAN" Robt. Young Helen Gilbert

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th Street and 6th Avenue
BETTE DAVIS · CHARLES BOYER
"ALL THIS, AND HEAVEN TOO"
On Great Stage: "Country Club," produced by Leonidoff. Symphony Orchestra
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved. Circle 6-4600

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NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy"—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
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Massachusetts Amateur Golfers Open Annual Tournament at Salem Country Club

Ted Adams of South Shore Begins Defense of Crown

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The 36th Massachusetts amateur golf championship got under way early this morning at Salem Country Club in Peabody, as a field of 114 golfers teed off in the first of two 18-hole qualifying rounds. The second will be played tomorrow; match play will begin Thursday for the 32 low scorers; and the final will be played Saturday at 36 holes.

Resting heavily on the shoulders of young Teddy Adams of South Shore was the mantle of defending champion. Whether the 19-year-old titleholder with his tendency to scatter his shots could carry on through the medal-play rounds over Salem's wooded course remained to be seen. Once qualified, however, the Wollaston youngster ranks with the best of the match-play shotmakers.

Late last evening, it was locker-room gossip that the golfer who wins his way to the championship next Saturday will be fully entitled to the honor, for this year's field is one of the most representative since the tournament began back in 1903.

Although Adams was rated at the top because of his title, there were no less than 15 other outstanding golfers perfectly capable of annexing this year's crown. Teddy possesses a yard-eating tee shot, a grand putting stroke, and an even temperament, but his tendency to wildness on occasion puts the burden for him on recovery shots.

Other Precedent

While precedent during the past decade has been that the defending champion does not repeat, Teddy has another precedent which he prefers to regard. And that is that only on three occasions in 36 years has the defending champion failed to qualify—Eddie Lowery in 1928, Clark Hodder in 1937, and Dave Whiteside in 1938. Just let young Adams past the qualifying barrier, and his presence should be felt in the match play.

Naming the four who should reach the semifinals is hazardous at best, yet it does not seem difficult to name a group out of which the four may come.

First of all there's Ted Bishop of Woodland, whose sterling golf this spring warranted his assuming a commanding position as the tourney opened. Winner of four amateur tournaments and leading amateur in two opens, Ted seems to be headed for his best year in the competition. Previously his best was the third round.

One Stroke Rating

Close behind him, if not right beside him were Wilfred Crossley of Norfolk, Ken Corcoran of Oyster Harbors, Carl Nettelbladt of Green Hill, and Joe Lynch of Blue Hill.

Crossley is the young man who is rated at one stroke on the M. G. A. handicap list, the 1938 New England amateur champion, the 1933 State medalist, and last year's finalist in the New England amateur. Wilfred is a self-styled "week-end golfer," but his golf is of the brand of which champions are made.

This will be Crossley's first bid in two years for the State crown, and although his tournament play is infrequent, he seems to be able to retain that edge so necessary in fast competition.

Corcoran, the Oyster Harbors champion, is playing some of the best golf of his career at the present time, and only last week stroked his way to the finals of the Robert Todd Lincoln Memorial Cup tournament at Ekwanok. Nettelbladt yesterday joined Jerry Anderson of Worcester in pacing the New England qualifying round for the national public links championship to be played at Detroit later this month. Although both Nettelbladt and Anderson had identical scores of 140, Carl's was the more impressive because of his second-round 67, which broke his home club course competitive record.

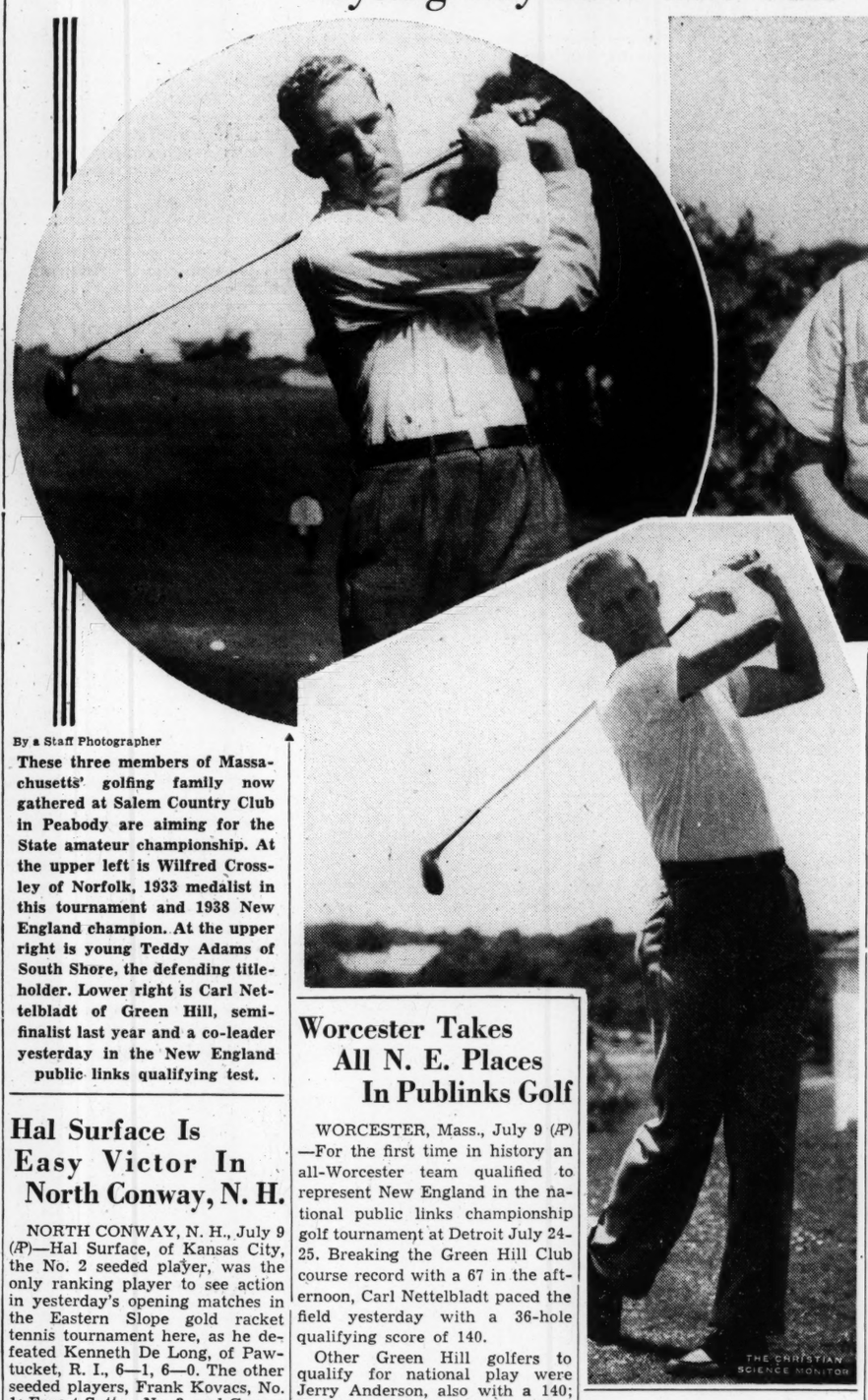
1933 Winner

Lynch must always be rated with the leaders because of his victory in the 1933 tournament. The robust Blue Hill member is capable of turning in great rounds at times.

Not to be left out as the top-notchers are mentioned are Ray Marad of George Wright, last year's finalist; Mel Demarais of United Shoe; Mel Merritt of Tedesco, Leo and Ed Martin of Trapelo, Emery Stratton of Woodland, Bobby Knowles of The Country Club, and Ted Tabor, the present junior champion.

The Salem course, because of its fairway watering system and the efforts of Greenskeeper Jack Counsell, is in excellent shape, and should not prove difficult to play. Estimates of the qualifying deadline settled at 160 or slightly under.

Eyeing Bay State Golf Title



By a Staff Photographer

These three members of Massachusetts' golfing family now gathered at Salem Country Club in Peabody are aiming for the State amateur championship. At the upper left is Wilfred Crossley of Norfolk, 1933 medalist in this tournament and 1938 New England champion. At the upper right is young Teddy Adams of South Shore, the defending titleholder. Lower right is Carl Nettelbladt of Green Hill, semi-finalist last year and a co-leader yesterday in the New England public links qualifying test.

Hal Surface Is Easy Victor In North Conway, N. H.

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., July 9 (AP)—Hal Surface, of Kansas City, the No. 2 seeded player, was the only ranking player to see action in yesterday's opening matches in the Eastern Slope gold racket tennis tournament here, as he defeated Kenneth De Long, of Pawtucket, R. I., 6—1, 6—0. The other seeded players, Frank Kovacs, No. 1; Ernest Sutter, No. 3, and George Toley, No. 4, will swing into action today.

After drawing first-round byes, the veteran Frank Shields, of New York, and Martyn Buxby and Robert Decker of Miami, disposed of their initial rivals to enter the third round.

Shields staged a stirring comeback to defeat Joey Abrams, of New Orleans, 6—8, 6—4, 6—0; Decker eliminated Henry Amark, of San Francisco, 5—7, 6—1, 6—4, and Buxby topped Arthur Voss, of New York, 6—4, 6—4.

Worcester Takes All N. E. Places In Publinks Golf

WORCESTER, Mass., July 9 (AP)—For the first time in history an all-Worcester team qualified to represent New England in the national public links championship golf tournament at Detroit July 24-25. Breaking the Green Hill Club course record with a 67 in the afternoon, Carl Nettelbladt paced the field yesterday with a 36-hole qualifying score of 140.

Other Green Hill golfers to qualify for national play were Jerry Anderson, also with a 140; Wallace Hellstrom, 143; John Norton, 146, and Fred (Jada) Hill, New England public links champion, 150. The tournament was held under the supervision of the United States Golf Association.

These golfers topped a field of 28 competitors including entries from Lynn, Brockton, Springfield, Meriden, and Stamford, Conn.

Five alternates won their positions with the following scores: Everett Shaw, Worcester, 152; Joseph Pajak, Springfield, 153; Joseph Lawson, Brockton 153; Leo Hehir, Worcester, 154; Samuel Videtta, Lynn, 154.

Women's Tourney Pairs Miss Bauer And Miss Bragaw

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 9 (AP)—What promised to be one of the best matches of the 22nd annual Shenecosset women's invitation golf tournament was listed for the first round today. It sent the four-time champion and qualifying medalist, Jean Bauer of Providence, against Kathryn Bragaw of Englewood, N. J.

Although Miss Bauer, who needs only to win the event once more to take permanent possession of the Griswold Cup, paced the qualifiers yesterday with an 80 and Miss Bragaw shot a 90, the New Jersey girl is rated one of the best young players in New Jersey, a State which has plenty of good shotmakers.

Others in the same half of the draw with Miss Bauer are Helen and Bette Waterhouse of Providence, who qualified with 86 and 84, respectively. Helen is a former Griswold Cup winner. In the other half are Mrs. Fred G. Davis of Providence, second in the qualifying round with an 89, Mrs. Sylva Annenberg Leichner of Flushing, N. Y., also a former winner, and Mary Fine of Scranton, Pa.

Pro Game Switched

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Cardinals of the National Professional Football League announced their Sept. 15 home game with the Detroit Lions had been transferred to Buffalo, N. Y.

The game was switched because the date conflicted with the baseball schedule of the White Sox, whose park the Cardinals use for home games.

Red Sox Play At Brockton

Minus their eight All-Star representatives and six regular pitchers, the Red Sox were at Brockton this evening for the annual milk fund exhibition game for the Lions Club. Opposition will be furnished by the Taunton Lumber Company semi-pro nine.

Manager Joe Cronin, Doc Cramer, Ted Williams, Lou Finney, Jimmy Foxx, Moe Berg and Tom Daly are in St. Louis, and Lefty Grove, Dennie Galehouse, Jack Wilson, Fritz Ostermueller, Emerson Dickman and Herb Hash have been excused for the day, but Acting-Manager Frank Shellenback had enough players to give the semi-pros a battle. Charley Wagner is the starting pitcher.

Tomorrow morning the Red Sox will work out at Fenway Park for an hour or more, in preparation for the Chicago White Sox series, which opens here on Thursday.

While en route to Chicago for the beginning of another western invasion, the Bees are making a brief exhibition tour. They played the Toledo club of the American Association at Toledo yesterday and dropped a 10-to-9 decision. The minor leaguers triumphed by scoring four runs off Al Javery in the ninth inning. Tonight the Bees engage their Evansville farm, managed by Bob Coleman, at Evansville. Tomorrow they enjoy an open date in Chicago. E. R.

National League Schedule Changes

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—The National League today announced the following dates for playing off postponed and tie games and other schedule changes.

(All doubleheader unless otherwise designated.)

At Boston—July 28, Pittsburgh; July 31, St. Louis; Aug. 2, 3, and 4, Cincinnati; Aug. 11, Brooklyn; Aug. 14, New York; Sept. 10, Cincinnati; Sept. 12, St. Louis.

At Brooklyn—July 23, Cincinnati; July 20 (one game) and Aug. 1, Pittsburgh; Aug. 4, Chicago; Sept. 1, New York.

At New York—Aug. 2 and 4, St. Louis; Aug. 18, Philadelphia; Sept. 5, Boston; Sept. 10, St. Louis; Sept. 15, Pittsburgh.

At Philadelphia—July 28, Cincinnati (one game moved up from Sept. 19); Aug. 3, Pittsburgh (one game); Aug. 6 and 8 (one game), Boston; Sept. 5 (one game) and 6, Brooklyn; Sept. 7, Boston; Sept. 15, St. Louis.

At Pittsburgh—July 12, Philadelphia (one game), July 14 and 15, Brooklyn; Aug. 6, St. Louis; Aug. 11, Chicago; Sept. 1, St. Louis; Sept. 21 and 22, Cincinnati.

At Cincinnati—July 12, Brooklyn (one game), July 14, Philadelphia; Aug. 11, St. Louis.

At Chicago—July 11, Boston; July 14 and Aug. 25, New York.

At St. Louis—July 13, New York; Aug. 16, Pittsburgh; Aug. 18, Cincinnati (one game moved down from May 10); Aug. 25, Boston; Aug. 26, Boston (night).

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting (Three Leaders in Each League)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Finney, Red Sox	67	301	49	108	.359
Radcliff, Browns	72	276	40	98	.355
Appling, White S.	65	248	38	88	.355
Danning, Giants	65	251	40	86	.343
Walker, Dodgers	60	235	34	79	.336
May, Phillies	61	214	30	71	.332

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	20	Mize, Cardinals	21
Trosky, Indians	17	Fletcher, Pirates	12
Keller, Yanks	16	Danning, Giants	11

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Greenberg, Tigers	71	Danning, Giants	58
Foxx, Red Sox	68	Fletcher, Pirates	56
Walker, Senators	54	Mize, Cardinals	53

Detained at Border

QUEBEC, July 8 (CP)—Officials of the Dominion championships tennis tournament announced last night that three United States junior players were detained at the Canadian border and will be unable to compete in the men's open singles division which opens today.

The three players are Rickey Feuille and W. Driver of El Paso, Texas, and F. Whaley of Corpus Christi, Texas. Tournament officials said they had wired border officials and the three are expected to arrive here in time for entry in the junior men's singles, which opens Wednesday.

Midget Outboard Record

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Don Whitefield, piloting his Annihilator, claimed new National midget outboard record for mile with average 38.298 m.p.h. in trials in Richmond's annual regatta; old mark 38.018, set by Dick McFayden last year.

Harvard Skipper Has Right To Appeal Adverse Decision

By Wendell A. Davis
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although the MacMillan Cup has been two weeks awarded to defending champion Williams College, the decision of the Executive Committee of the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Union to grant the right to Harvard's Roger Willcox to appeal an adverse protest decision to the national rules committee means another sailing of the series—at least on paper.

Williams College skippers, Bob Bavier, Jr., of New Rochelle, N. Y., and Arthur Santry of Marblehead have already tucked their successful defense of the collegiate sailing championship into their winning logs, and have settled down to summer racing.

But skipper Willcox's appeal has renewed the nautical feud of Harvard and Williams. Both colleges in recent years have maintained a monopoly of the championship.

Reports from Mantoloking, N. J. where this year's series was sailed, give a stormy session account throughout. The first day's racing found both morning and afternoon squalls smacking the fleet back to their moorings, with capsizals and one sinking marking the afternoon's attempt to race.

Protests

The next day resulted in Harvard's holding a commanding lead, only to have Navy protest her win in the third race of the day. Harvard and Yale were both involved in the protest of Navy which called for "not responding to right of way at the mark."

Skipper Willcox's appeal immediately following his disqualification claimed that Yale's refusal to give way to Navy and Yale's ultimate disqualification clears the Harvard craft, because the Crimson boat was unable to alter its course due to Yale's interference.

The disqualification of the two crews, Yale and Harvard, brought Williams its victory with 37¼ points, against Yale's 33 points and Harvard's 32. Should Harvard's appeal be allowed by the North American Yacht Racing Union, the Crimson would win the MacMillan Cup by one point over Williams.

Rare Case

It is a rare case that is appealed to the rules committee of the North American Union, and it is still rarer that a series of this nature should provide the union with a case.

Willcox claims the Navy skipper did not holler soon enough to establish his right for "room" at the turning mark, and that when he desired "room," "room" was unavailable.

This year's series was crowded with former champions. Willcox, from Staten Island, was former Comet Class champion, and Sears Cup runner-up in 1937, while his skipper teammate, Jimmy Rousmaniere, was former Long Island Sound junior champion.

Williams skippers, Bavier and Santry, are both outstanding skippers around their home ports. Santry races his Q Class boat, Taygetta, at the 'Head.

One of the skippers for Yale was Jack Ware, twice national junior champion for Vineyard Haven Yacht Club in 1935 and 1936.

* * *

It is always interesting to keep in mind sectional tryouts and the national junior yacht racing championships. Skippers and crews invariably turn up in the college championships and many of the juniors take over the local spotlight from the more experienced veterans.

* * *

Next year Skipper Roger Willcox of Harvard will be racing brother Warner of Dartmouth in the Intercollegiates. Warner is another product of the Sears Cup final series, his fling at the national junior championship being last year.

* * *

The North Shore junior yacht racing series for the Curtis Cup begins under the auspices of the Eastern Yacht Club of Marblehead next Monday. Skipper Dick Mechem, national junior champion from last year, will be out for his third straight North Shore title—a new record.

* * *

Mechem, national schoolboy champion a year ago, failed to make the finals in this year's schoolboy event at Annapolis. Annisquam followers are wondering if this is any preview of his junior sailing this summer, which they hope he can make two straight Sears Cup triumphs—another would-be record.

Parker to Display Forehand

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 9 (AP)—Frankie Parker, the nation's second-ranking amateur tennis player, will finally display a real forehand—you can take Coach Mercer Beasley's word for it—when he opens today defense of his title in the Spring Lake Bathing and Tennis Club invitation tournament.

Furthermore, added Beasley, although Parker, who is top-seeded, hasn't won the number of tournaments he had at this time last year. "He's a better player than ever."

The veteran Princeton University mentor who found Frankie on the public courts at Milwaukee and made him a Davis Cup star, explained it this way:

"You'll remember that when Parker played here last year, he had a slight hitch in his serve and his forehand was unsteady, too But he really hits the ball now. He can put the ball in play just as hard and fast as any player around, and you won't find his opponents trying to play him strictly on his forehand game any more. There really isn't a weak point in his game."

Major obstacles to Parker's hopes for a sixth consecutive title here are expected to be the other seeded players: Archie Hendrson, Chapel Hill, N. C., second; Gardnar Mulloy, Miami, Fla., runnerup last year, third; Ted Schroeder, Los Angeles, Calif., fourth; Jack Kramer, Belvedere Gardens, Calif., fifth, and Owen Anderson, Hollywood, Calif., sixth.

The foreign seeded players are Ladislav Hecht of New York, former Czechoslovakian Davis Cup player, and G. Lyttleton Rogers of Ireland.

Another competitor is the veteran Wilmer Allison, national champion in 1934.

Will Continue Ontario Football

TORONTO (CP)—Hal Bailey of Toronto, secretary of the Ontario Rugby Football Union, said here that the O. R. F. U. will carry on next season despite the war and that profits of the senior division will be turned over to the Red Cross Society.

"Sports can aid the war effort in more ways than one," Bailey said, in commenting on a decision reached by Canadian university heads and National Defense Department officials whereby all intercollegiate sports have been canceled for the duration of the war.

"We intend to give the profits from our senior series to the Red Cross, and we believe that by carrying on we will be further aiding the war effort," Bailey added. "People must have some relaxation. They don't want to sit at home thinking about the war all the time."

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

(Results July 8)

International League

Buffalo 4, Rochester 1.
Syracuse 4, Jersey City 3 (12 innings)
Baltimore 15, Newark 14.
Only games.

American Association

Kansas City 5, Toledo 4, (6 innings, rain).
Columbus 5 Milwaukee 3.
St. Paul 3, Indianapolis 1.
Louisville 10, Minneapolis 8.

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 8, San Diego 2.
Only game.

Texas League

Oklahoma City 5, Shreveport 4 (11 innings).
Beaumont 3, Fort Worth 1 (10 innings).
Houston 7, Dallas 3.
San Antonio 8, Tulsa 6.

Southern Association

All-Stars 6, Nashville 1.
(No regular league games scheduled.)

Eastern League

Albany 10, Springfield 3.
Elmira 3, Scranton 2.
Hartford 4, Binghamton 3.
Wilkes-Barre 6, Williamsport 5.

Bush, Hackney Tie In Rangeley Open

RANGELEY, Maine, July 9 (AP)—Eddie Bush, Norway, and Dave Hackney, Lowell, Mass., tied at 204 for low gross in the Rangeley open yesterday and split $300, but Bush outshot Hackney in a play-off for the 54-hole tourney trophy.

The two pros' tie score over three separate courses was six under par and seven under the 211 of their nearest foe, Harry Nettleladt, Framingham, Mass. Ernie Newnham, Portland, took fourth money with 212. First amateur was Fred Baker, Brockton, Mass., who posted 214.

Massachusetts Amateur Golf Results

(Morning Round)

Joseph Looney, Trapelo	41-36—77
Joseph Keirce, Belmont	39-39—78
Philip Sheehy, Salem	41-44—85
Arthur McCarthy, North Shore	40-39—79
George Regan, Happy Valley	43-44—87
Paul Kirby, Salem	40-39—79
Leo Brown, Woodland	39-36—75
John Nies, United Shoe	40-38—78
M. P. Merritt, Tedesco	37-34—71
Fred McIntyre, Salem	39-39—88
Don Karra, North Shore	36-37—73
Arthur Sullivan, Happy Valley	45-38—83
Gordon B. Marshall, The C. C.	No Card
Richard L. Austin, United Shoe	39-41—80
Lionel McDuff, Salem	38-44—82
William B. Keppie, Tedesco	42-43—85
A. W. Gasperone, United Shoe	37-45—82
William P. Fuller, Salem	36-41—77
Henry Wischusen, Bellevue	42-39—81
Robert Rennink, Winchester	42-43—85
Al Brooks, Salem	46-43—89
Joseph Kelley, George Wright	37-45—82
Charles McCarthy, North Shore	44-46—90
Thomas Lewis, 2nd., Nahant	45-40—85
Fd Porter, Salem	36-43—79
P. D. Cochrane, Jr., The C. C.	43-40—83
Richard D. Gale, Jr., Meadow Brook	41-41—82
Ray Hansbury, United Shoe	44-40—84
Walter Dray, George Wright	43-43—86
J. J. Dooley, Salem	39-47—86
Philip Lessor, Nahant	43-50—93
Draper Woodfin, Oakley	38-40—78
John Harkins, Belmont	41-40—81
E. P. Stratton, Charles River	40-36—76
Joseph M. Batchelder, Salem	39-42—81
Julian Hargraves, Framingham	40-39—79
C. S. Tuck, Oakley	39-39—78
Richard Presbrey, Woodland	45-42—87
B. G. Davis, Jr., The C. C.	43-42—85
Thomas F. Brophy, George Wright	40-38—78
Jack Sheehy, Salem	39-39—78
George Callahan, Brookline	41-39—80
Frank Janusas, Lexington	39-38—77
Ted Quinn, Brookline	41-46—87
Joseph Bonfilio, Trapelo	47-45—92
John C. Metters, Norfolk	44-44—88
John Kent, George Wright	39-40—79
William Murphy, Salem	40-36—76
Charles E. Mason, Jr., Dedham	46-43—89
Wallace Cooledge, Lexington	46-42—88
Thomas H. Logan, Jr., Tedesco	44-39—83
Ken Corcoran, Oyster Harbors	37-39—76
Fred Hannon, South Shore	38-37—75
R. W. Knowles, Jr., The C. C.	38-38—76
Ted Adams, South Shore	42-42—84
Leo Martin, Trapelo	39-37—76
Wilfred Crossely, Norfolk	41-35—76

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Boston Red Sox beat New York Yankees, 4-3 and 5-3, for sweep of five-game series, reducing New York's lead to 6½ games.

Tiller Talk

'Charlie Ad'—'Head Yachting Tradition

In view of the weather provided for the yachtsmen so far this year, it was an unusual day at Marlbehead last Saturday. The blue of the sky blended harmoniously with the hue of the slightly rolling sea which the judges boat, a sturdy affair, easily handled as it awaited the outgoing fleet to turn the windward mark and wend its way home.

But there was nothing unusual the way Charles Francis Adams continued to cut his yachting figure around 'Head waters, and the famous "Charlie Ad," who was once Secretary of the Navy, still remains one of the chief topics of discussion for yachtsmen.

The friendly and capable regatta committee of Corinthian Yacht Club had "fired" its fleet toward No. 2 and B markers, and now they awaited its return.

* * *

Robert Fallon was saying: "And he (Adams) still sails from his home in Cohasset here for every race, and then returns, no matter what the wind."

"Yes, he used to sail here all by himself," chairman Frank Munro reminded. He was the oldest member of the regatta committee, had seen many yachtsmen "start" and "finish," but Adams continued to start. "Guess his family decided he'd better have somebody with him nowadays."

"Certainly a Marblehead tradition," Dick Thayer remarked. "Why, I can remember hearing how sometimes he would leave here with merely a ripple to push him, and arrive in Cohasset at four and five o'clock in the morning. Used to sail here every day of Race Week, but now he lays at anchor in the Harbor during Race Week."

"Family, again, I guess," was the Munro suggestion.

"One of the smartest men 'up the wind,'" Thayer admiringly remarked—"was and still is. When Yankee (Class J boat from Boston racing in America's Cup trials in 1934, 1937) raced Rainbow and Ranger, Adams beat Vanderbilt every time in the windward work. He still proves his mastery here."

Adams is present leader in the Eight-Meter Class at the 'Head with his Thisbe.

Fallon reflected: "His boat is the sloppiest looking yacht, I think, in the whole Marblehead Harbor. He doesn't care what it looks like, as long as it has a smooth bottom and the gear is workable."

The writer recalled Thisbe's rain-lined hull, rusty cleats, stained winches. It was a typical Adams craft; but the man at the tiller was even more typical.

There he sat, his wrinkled sailor hat pulled long over his forehead, his ears and the grayness at the back of his neck. He was practically invisible, and unless you knew "Charlie Ad," you'd think he was motionless.

All, except those eyes—which roamed up and down the mast watching the drive of the mainsail, and the set of the jib.

W. A. D.

Baseball Crowds

By the Associated Press

Q. What is the smallest baseball crowd on record?

A. The turnout for a 1906 Pacific Coast League game at Fresno between the home team and Los Angeles. Mike Fisher, owner of the Fresno club, says the umpire stepped out to announce the batteries, doffed his cap and began, "Ladies and gent . . . Dear sir."

Q. The largest baseball crowd?

A. At Canton, China, where 150,000 were on hand to see Coast League All-Stars perform in 1908. The same Mike Fisher had the club on tour of the Orient. He claims 100,000 Chinese jumped over the fence. At Tokyo where 65,000 attended, Fisher collected on 2,000 paid admissions. More fence jumpers.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Carey	11	19	8	.421
Finney	67	301	108	.359
Williams	68	267	92	.345
Peacock	31	56	19	.339
Spence	11	12	4	.333
Di Maggio	27	61	19	.311
Cramer	71	314	97	.309
Foxx	72	273	83	.304
Tabor	69	265	70	.264
Doerr	69	287	73	.254
Cronin	72	259	64	.247
Desautels	55	174	35	.201
Owen	7	15	3	.167
Glenn	13	23	1	.043

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Ross	64	249	78	.313
Rowell	47	147	44	.299
Miller	63	230	68	.296
Moore	44	161	46	.286
West	63	235	67	.285
Andrews	10	15	4	.267
Hassett	63	251	61	.243
Sisti	49	180	42	.233
Cooney	34	73	17	.233
Warstler	29	55	12	.218
Masi	29	68	14	.206
Berres	35	65	12	.185
Glossop	40	114	21	.184
Wietelmann	17	10	1	.100

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Finney, Boston .359; Radcliff, St. Louis, and Appling, Chicago, .355.

Runs—Williams, Boston, 63; McCosky and Gehringer, Detroit, 61.

Runs Batted In—Greenberg, Detroit, 71; Foxx, Boston, 68.

Hits—Finney, Boston, 18; Cramer, Boston, and Walker, Washington, 97.

Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit 31; Williams, Boston, 25.

Triples—McCosky, Detroit, and Finney, Boston, 11.

Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 20; Trosky, Cleveland, 17.

Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 17; Walker, Washington, 15.

Pitching—Newsom, Detroit, 12-1; Rowe, Detroit, 6-1.

National League

Batting—Danning, New York, .343; Walker, Brooklyn, .336.

Runs—Frey, Cincinnati, and Hack, Chicago, 52.

Runs Batted In—Danning, New York, 58; Fletcher, Pittsburgh, 56.

Hits—Herman, Chicago, 95; Whitehead, New York, 90.

Doubles—Hack, Chicago, 24; four tied with 18.

Triples—Ross, Boston, 9; four tied with 6.

Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis 21; Fletcher, Pittsburgh, 12.

Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 11; Reese, Brooklyn, 9.

Pitching—Fitzsimmons, Brooklyn, 9-1; Mooty, Chicago, Tamulis, Brooklyn, and Sewell, Pittsburgh, 5-1.

Sport Siftings

Border complications reported by immigration officials: New regulations requiring Canadians entering the United States to have passports cause Canadian golfers to stop playing at the eighth hole on the international golf course at Portal, N. D. The ninth hole is in the United States. The greenkeeper, a Canadian, also shuns the ninth green.

* * *

The War Department in Washington announces the postponement of this year's National rifle matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, because of intensified army training. The matches were scheduled originally for Aug. 18-Sept. 7. Now they will be held from Sept. 1 to Sept. 21.

* * *

Because of the war in Europe, few Canadians will take part in the Lake Yacht Racing Association regatta at Sodus, N. Y., July 25-27. . . . All Canadian intercollegiate sports have been canceled for the duration of the conflict to further compulsory military training of every undergraduate subject in Canadian universities, it was announced following a conference between university heads and officials of the National Defense Department.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Wagner	8	1	0	1.000
Wilson	18	4	1	.800
Heving	15	4	1	.800
Grove	12	5	2	.714
Hash	23	7	5	.583
Galehouse	14	5	4	.556
Bagby	17	6	6	.500
Dickman	15	4	4	.500
Ostermueller	13	0	3	.000
Mustaikis	1	0	1	.000

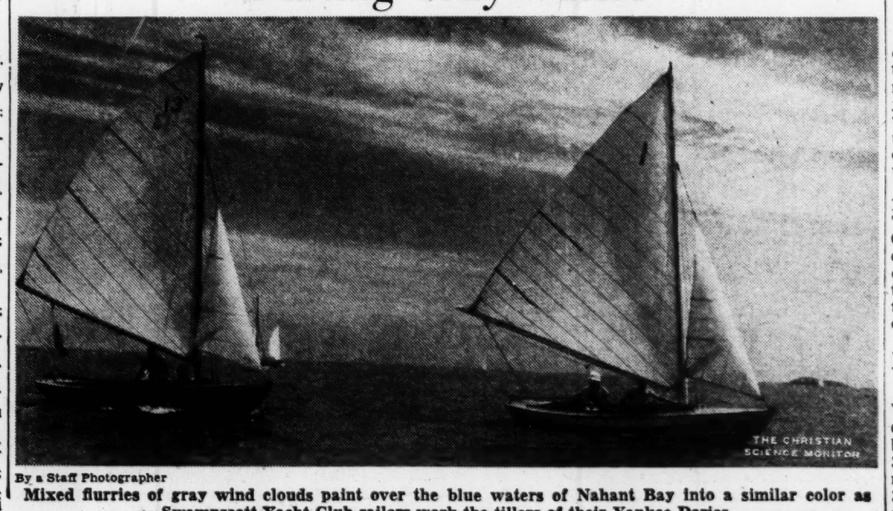
Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Salvo	5	3	1	.750
Errickson	16	5	2	.714
Sullivan	17	5	7	.417
Posedel	18	6	9	.400
Piechota	9	2	3	.400
Coffman	17	1	2	.333
Strincevich	12	1	4	.200
Javery	12	0	2	.000

Baseball Schedule

American League
No Games Scheduled
National League
No Games Scheduled
At St. Louis
All-Star Game

Parting Gray Waters



By a Staff Photographer

Mixed flurries of gray wind clouds paint over the blue waters of Nahant Bay into a similar color as Swampscott Yacht Club sailors work the tillers of their Yankee Dories.

Over 30,000 to Watch Midsummer Baseball Show at St. Louis—Tennis Hopefuls

Cronin Starts Five Yanks On American League Team

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 9 (AP)—On the theory that what was good enough five times out of seven was good enough again, Manager Joe Cronin of the American League All-Stars sent five New York Yankees to the firing line today against the National loop's best in the eighth midsummer baseball show.

Cronin's choice of Yankee pitcher Red Ruffing, victor in only seven of 13 starts, and four of his everyday, fourth-place playmates immediately solidified the opposition and turned his own forces into such chaos that last-minute revisions of his lineup is not unlikely.

Four Clubs Included

Louis (Buck) Newsom, vocal pitcher for the Detroit Tigers who has won 12 games in a row, threatened to deny the 33,000 spectators a chance to watch him if Cronin stuck to his decision of five Yanks, two Boston reliables and one each from Washington and Chicago as the starting nine.

As hot as the arguments were, the weatherman promised ideal conditions for the game with fair skies and a temperature near the 90-mark.

But apparently the Yankees of the past left their marks as Cronin ignored such youngsters as Lou Boudreau and Ray Mack of Cleveland. And although the payees will be denied the chance of seeing the Indian infield papooses start, Cronin declared he would substitute freely. It is also likely that Lou Finney of the Boston Red Sox, benched by the Yank-loaded outfield, also will swing his heavy bat in a relief role.

Derringer Or Walters

Meanwhile, silent Bill McKechnie of the Nationals nominated players from six different clubs for his starters and said he hoped to use all 25 players on his roster. He couldn't make up his mind whether to start Paul Derringer or Bucky Walters, both of his league leading Reds, as the starting hurler until a final peek at them in their warmups.

Despite the blasts aroused by the American League lineup, the team's supporters agreed on one thing. The past four years their theme has been that "the Yanks can beat them." Today they merely added a word and sang "even the Yanks can beat them."

McKechnie bolstered his lineup with lefthanded hitters with Ruffing's selection and benched Frank McCormick, Reds' first-sacker, in favor of the Cardinals' Johnny Mize. McCormick has played every inning in every All-Star game since he entered the big leagues.

Won 1939 Game

Outcry against Cronin's preponderantly Yankee lineup, the same tactics which won the 1939 game for the junior loop, may hasten the return of the game to the fans. It was started in 1933 with the public selecting the players, but after 1935 that task was taken over by the managers.

Their failure to name Barney McCosky of Detroit, Rip Radcliff of the hometown Browns, and Dixie Walker of the Brooklyn Dodgers—all leading candidates in their respective positions this season—drew censure.

The major league magnates last night recommended some method be devised by which the fans may indicate whom they would like to see play in the annual dream game. Detroit was awarded the 1941 contest.

The National League fathers endorsed helmets for batters, but did not make the innovation compulsory. Agitation for the protection was started by the recent injury of Joe Medwick, Brooklyn outfielder.

Western Amateur

MINNEAPOLIS, July 9 (AP)—A crack field of more than 100 amateur linksmen, including Marvin Ward of Spokane, Wash., the National champion, start a six-day chase after the title of the 41st Western amateur golf tournament Tuesday.

Practice rounds turned in so far indicate the tough Minneapolis golf course may not cause some of the club swingers as much trouble as first thought.

Harry Todd, Dallas, Texas, defending titlist, came up with a five under par 67; Jim Ferrier, the Australian champion, had a 69, while Ward complained of a pair of 73s.

Among other entries are Chick Evans of Chicago, eight times winner of the tournament and holder at one time or another of practically every major links honor in the country; Art Doering of Chicago, recent winner of the Trans-Mississippi event, and Wilfred Wehrle of Niles, Ill., who held the Western title in 1938.

Middle States

PHILADELPHIA, July 9 (AP)—Helen Jacobs, Helen Bernhard, and Hope Knowles shared the limelight yesterday as 13 players from an original field of 60 entered the fourth round of the Middle States women's tennis tourney at the Philadelphia Cricket Club.

Miss Jacobs, former National and Wimbledon champion from Berkeley, Calif., drew a first round bye then swept aside Betty Shellenberger, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss Bernhard, 19-year-old defending champion from New York, beat Barbara Rossmassler, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—0, and Dorothy Wightman, of Boston, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss Knowles, of Philadelphia, swept aside two other Philadelphians, Mrs. E. Foster Hammonds, 6—1, 6—0, and Mrs. Elwood I. Beatty, Jr., 6—1, 6—2.

The 10 others to advance are: Helen Pedersen, Stamford, Conn.; Doris Hart and Nellie Sheer, both of Miami, Fla.; Frances Bancroft, Wilmington, Del.; Marguerite Madden and Emily Lincoln, both of Boston; Eunice Dean, San Antonia, Tex.; and Cecile Bowes, Barbara Strobhar and Madge Harshaw, all of Philadelphia.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Cincinnati	46	23	.667	0
Brooklyn	45	23	.662	½
New York	40	28	.588	5½
Chicago	38	37	.507	11
Pittsburgh	29	39	.427	16½
St. Louis	27	40	.403	18
Boston	25	39	.384	18½
Philadelphia	24	45	.348	22

No games scheduled.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Detroit	44	27	.620	0
Cleveland	45	29	.608	½
Boston	41	31	.569	3½
New York	37	34	.521	7
Chicago	32	37	.464	11
St. Louis	33	44	.429	14
Philadelphia	29	43	.403	15½
Washington	30	46	.395	16½

No games scheduled.

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A. A. U. Senior Winners

Wide World

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—Al Patnick of Ohio State University in a cutaway swan dive during the competition in the national A. A. U. swimming meet here recently. He successfully defended his three-meter springboard title. Inset: Bunmei Hakama of Hawaii, winner of the one-mile swim in 21m. 31.4s. He finished 50 yards in front of his nearest rival. Hakama is 16 and this was his first competition in the nationals.

Swimming Meet Features Santa Barbara Celebration

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Gracefully slicing the air at Santa Barbara's Coral Casino pool, Al Patnik of Ohio State won the senior A. A. U. three-meter springboard diving championship for the second consecutive year at the National A. A. U. men's outdoor swimming and diving championships.

Patnik's closest rival was his teammate, Earl Clark, whom he shaded by little more than two points—163.8 to 160.94—while John Hood of Hayward, Calif.; Sammy Lee, of Los Angeles' Occidental College, and Harry Perry of Beverly Hills trailed in that order.

Hawaiian Wins

Honolulu swimmers were well represented in the mile swim which Bunmei Hakama won in 21:31.4. Bill Smith, also of the "paradise of the Pacific," churned in just ahead of Rene Choteau of Yale for second honors; Jose Balmores, another Hawaiian lad, placed fourth, and Steve Wozniak of Buffalo, N. Y., splashed in fifth.

America's finest swimmers and divers competed in this competition which was a feature of Santa Barbara's Semana Nautica celebration with its program of offshore cup races and marine events.

Of all the big name aquatic athletes, only Ralph Flanagan was missing. He has decided not to defend his titles in the 440, the 880, and the mile freestyle events since his marriage to Ruth Jump, diver. It is remembered that Flanagan high-lighted the 1939 A. A. U. meet in Detroit.

▸ ▸ ▸

A child astride a talented Shetland pony stole the spotlight from all contestants at the Northridge horse show last week.

Although movie stars overran the place both as spectators and participants, 7-year-old Wayne McGill was the focal point at each of the four performances presented on the San Fernando Valley ranch of Chester Lauck of the radio team of "Lum and Abner." He was enthusiastically applauded for both his stock horse and trick routines.

Early Entries

While on the subject of horse shows, Snowy Baker, equestrian director for the Riviera Country Club, tells us that early entries for the third annual Riviera Horse Show, July 20 and 21, indicate that this event will be even more impressive than previous contests there.

Nationally-known stables have already signified their intention of competing in the various classes which include every type of horse ridden and driven.

▸ ▸ ▸

Eddie Harrison wore a big, wide grin last week. And justifiably so.

The Fairfax High School senior who signed a contract with the Hollywood Baseball Club the first of this month completely outshone all the other Stars in a recent game with the Los Angeles Angels. The Twinks trailed 6—0 in the sixth inning when the Angel pitcher "blew up" and walked three men . . . Harrison came to bat . . . He maintained his calm under the strain and wracked the first ball over for a sharp single, bringing in the man on third—Hollywood's first score of the game.

Thus encouraged, his team snapped back into form and scored Harrison and the two men ahead of him before the inning closed. Then, in the seventh, with runners on first and third, the rookie drove a triple to the right field fence, accounting for the team's only other runs of the game.

Even though the Hollywood team lost 8-6, Business Manager Oscar Reichow went home happy because of the superb showing of this professionally inexperienced youth.

Jack Hanson, University of Southern California three-year letterman infielder and a former Hollywood High School student, was signed this week by the Angels . . . Playing third base and shortstop with the Trojans, Hanson had a .350 batting average.

▸ ▸ ▸

Bob Winslow of last year's Trojan eleven has joined the Detroit Lions pro footballers of the national league. He will be a teammate of another ex-U. S. C. player, Jim Fisk.

▸ ▸ ▸

Bolstering the already strong personnel of the University of California at Los Angeles grid squad, John Petrovich has agreed to enroll there next semester.

During his two years of football with Alhambra High School, the youth was dubbed "king of the preps" when he made 26 touchdowns, with an average of a 30-yard run for each.

When Alhambra won the state high school championship from the strong Santa Barbara team last fall, the opposing line could do little with the charging back who threw passes as well as executed line plays and was a tower of strength on defense.

Alexander Swan, 3d

Second-Base Pair Stymied By Gentlemen's Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY—Here's a bit of solace, you seven rival managers of the New York Yankees. The club owns the two outstanding minor league infielders of the year—but can't use them until 1941.

A gentlemen's agreement kept Jerry Priddy and Phil Rizzuto, the keystone combination of the Kansas City Blues, here even while the parent club creaked along in last place early this season.

Yankee Promise

When the Yankees purchased the Kansas City franchise in 1937 they promised a player once assigned to the Blues would not be recalled except by permission of the local management.

And you couldn't pry the double-play pair out of the Kansas City line-up with a diamond studded, gold crowbar.

Johnny Kling, catcher for the Chicago Cubs in the days of "Tinker to Evers to Chance," says those nimble fielders of his day could not manufacture the plays the Yankee fledglings do.

"Best in Baseball"

Pie Traynor, erstwhile manager and now scout for the Pittsburgh Pirates, calls the Kansas City inner defense "the best infield in present day baseball."

Rizzuto, a 5 foot 6 Brooklyn Italian, speeds a full mile to either side of his shortstop position and flips to Second Baseman Priddy before you can say "Philip Antonio Rizzuto."

Combined with First Baseman Johnny Sturm and Third Baseman Billy Hitchcock, the two have perpetrated one triple and 55 double plays on the opposition in the first 36 games.

Speed on Bases

Rizzuto's speed is attested by his base stealing. Thirteen times he has scooted head first, à la Pepper Martin to pilfer a cushion. At the plate he has been busy building a slow start into a .307 batting average.

What Priddy lacks in Rizzuto's color he makes up in determined efficiency. He's set on making this his final year in the minors and is crashing along with a .322 average. Both hit from the right side of the plate.

Next Year?

Four times last season and once this year the Los Angeles product set out in chase of a smoking grounder only to flick the ball with his gloved hand to the shortstop without grasping it and without looking to see if the receiver was in position.

The pair spent one year together at Norfolk, Va., before coming to Kansas City in 1938 but Manager Bill Meyer says that they are not great because they are together but because both are above average in ability.

Will they be kept together in 1941? The success of the Yankee infield the remainder of the season determines that.

All-Star Game Briefs

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 9 (AP)—All-Star game home runs and strikeouts . . . in the making:

Each league will have its leading home run hitter in the starting lineup, and both players are first-basemen—Johnny Mize of the St. Louis Cardinals, who has 21 homers, and Jimmy Foxx of the Boston Red Sox, who has 20 . . . That's close . . . But the American League doubles its rival in the outfield . . .

40 Four Baggers

The junior circuit's starting trio of fly-chasers has a total of 40 four-baggers—Charley Keller of New York Yankees 16, Joe Di Maggio of the Yanks 13, and Ted Williams of the Red Sox 11—against only 20 for the National League's outfield—six each for Joe Medwick of Brooklyn and Mel Ott of the New York Giants and eight for Terry Moore of the Cardinals . . .

That's American League power for you, the average fan will say, but the National League has the pitching . . . Only it isn't so . . .

The seven American League pitchers on the squad have yielded an average of 3.51 runs a game, whereas the National League's staff has been found for 3.69 runs a nine innings . . .

However, the top three of the National League—Bucky Walters and Paul Derringer of Cincinnati and Larry French of the Chicago Cubs—have allowed only 2.97 runs a game, against 3.06 for Bob Feller and Al Milnar of Cleveland and Buck Newsom of Detroit, the American League's leaders . . .

It seems certain Bill McKechnie, manager of the National League team, won't forget his more important job—managing the Cincinnati Reds . . . He's unlikely, therefore, to use both Walters and Derringer in the game . . . Feller, who pitched (and lost) Sunday, seems an unlikely participant . . . and Louis Norman (Buck or Bobo) Newsom threatens "to take a walk" if he doesn't start for the American . . .

"Let's look at the record"—to borrow another expression from Al Smith: Red Ruffing of the Yankees, named as the probable starting pitcher, has won 7 games and lost 6 . . . Newsom is riding high on a streak of 12 straight victories against only one defeat . . .

If that's hard to figure, here's another: The only two National League outfielders hitting over .300—Jo-Jo Moore of the Giants and Bill Nicholson of the Cubs—will be on the bench when the game begins . . .

First Time for Four

Only four players in the starting lineups never have appeared in an All-Star game—Keller, Williams, Cecil Travis of Washington and Cookie Lavagetto of Brooklyn . . . At that, Travis was a last-minute substitute, getting on the squad only because Red Rolfe was forced off . . . If Rolfe had been able to play, there would have been six Yankees instead of five in Manager Joe Cronin's probable American League starting lineup . . .

When Mize and Terry Moore of the Cards trot onto the field it'll be the first time since the All-Star classic was inaugurated that two St. Louis players will start on the same team . . . A lot of color was left out of the proceedings when Pepper Martin, of the Cards, was omitted from the National League squad . . . Martin, last of the Gashouse Gang, is hitting a lusty .352 . . .

Among the other missing—and maybe this is why the game probably will go back to the fans next year—are Rip Radcliff of the St. Louis Browns, batting .355, and Barney McCosky, Detroit's rookie outfielder, hitting .346 . . . And how about George Case of the Senators, who has stolen 17 bases . . . Including the Washington speedster would have been a salute to an exponent of a lost art.

Western Tennis

INDIANAPOLIS, July 9 (AP)—Bobby Carrothers of Coronado, Calif., was the only seeded player extended to three sets yesterday as the favorites won their first-round matches in the Western tennis tournament.

Carrothers, seeded No. 7, finally emerged victorious over George Richey, of San Angelo, Texas, 4—6, 8—6, 6—1.

Bobby Riggs of Chicago, top-seeded, and Charles Hare of England, only seeded foreign entrant, drew first round byes.

Welby Van Horn of Los Angeles, seeded No. 2, eliminated Dan Morse of Indianapolis, 6—1, 6—0, and the third-seeded Bob Kamrath of Houston, Texas, defeated Al Meyer of Indianapolis, 6—0, 6—4.

Bill Talbert of Cincinnati, ranked fourth, beat Louis Fehr of Marion, Ind., 6—1, 7—5, and Ronald Lubin of Los Angeles, No. 5, conquered Jack McLeod of Indianapolis, 6—0, 6—1. Johnny Shostrom of Chicago eliminated Richard Fairbanks, Jr., of Indianapolis, 6—2, 6—2, to complete the advance of the seeded players.

Court Comer —By Pap'

Don McNEILL
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YOU CAN'T WIN 'EM ALL, BOBBY
ALL SET
HE'S THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE CHAMPION
HE BEAT RIGGS FOR THE NATIONAL CLAY COURT TITLE
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Don McNeill And Cooke Move Into The Fourth Round

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—Don McNeill of Oklahoma City and Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., seeded first and second in the New York State clay court tennis championships, needed only 45 minutes each to reach the fourth round yesterday. Starting the tournament two days late, they each received first-round defaults, then swept through second and third round opposition in straight sets.

McNeill, National clay courts champion, routed Bill Thomas of St. Albans, N. Y., 6—2, 6—0, and reached the fourth round with a 6—2, 6—1 triumph over Bernard Jacoby of Louisiana State University. Cooke eliminated Lieut. Caldwell Russell of West Point, N. Y., 6—3, 6—4, and Wilson Rood of Brooklyn, 6—0, 6—3.

One seeded player, Bobby Low, of New York and Stanford University, ranked seventh, was eliminated but two others, Joe Fishbach of New York, No. 6, and Bill Umstaedter of Millburn, N. J., and Louisiana State, No. 8, reached the third round.

Umstaedter, National junior indoor champion, bowled over two local rivals, Joseph Bier, 6—2, 6—2, and George Preston, 6—2, 6—4.

Others who reached the round of 16 were George Pero and Bill Hardie of Miami, Fla.; Myron McNamara of Los Angeles, and Leonard Hartman of New York. Fifth-seeded Bill Gillespie of Atlanta, Miami University teammate of Pero and Hardie, and George Lyttleton-Rogers of Ireland got there Sunday.

Pero whipped Charles Rider of Malverne, N. Y., and the University of North Carolina, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4; Hardie eliminated George Kraft, New York, 6—4, 6—4; McNamara defeated John Curtiss, Ithaca, N. Y., 6—3, 1—6, 6—2, and Hartman beat William Pardoe, Provo, Utah, 6—1, 6—0.

Frank Kovacs, Gillespie Try For Net Top

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—Two tall young fellows who would like to see their names opposite that 1 in the national tennis rankings, and who stand better than good chances, are taking different roads toward the same objective.

The two are Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., who already has won considerable national recognition, and Billy Gillespie of Atlanta and the University of Miami.

Kovacs was ranked tenth nationally two years ago, but he played very little tennis last season and didn't earn a national ranking. He made his first big 1940 bid last week in the Nassau Country Club invitation grass court tourney and won a trophy that has been held by such illustrious figures as Bill Tilden and Bobby Riggs. Before that he had played in the East-West matches at Sewickley, Pa., and taken a couple of drubbings.

Gold Racket

He's following the turf court trail, playing this week in the Gold Racket tourney at North Conway, N. H.

Last week the fans were comparing Kovacs to Tilden and Don Budge. He resembles them in at least one respect. He's tall and lanky and can hit the ball with devastating force, especially off the backhand. He beat two first-10 players, Gil Hunt and Elwood Cooke, and a former Davis Cup player, Joe Hunt, in the Nassau tourney.

Cooke's comment after watching Frank's cross-court backhand shots whiz by him in the final was, "I knew all about that shot; I was ready for it—but what can you do about it?"

The Californian's great faults are unsteadiness and lack of a well-rounded game. He's inclined to get his feet mixed up and his shots tangled when he meets someone who can handle his power.

Clay Courts

Gillespie is taking a more modest route by way of the clay courts. He got off in front in the New York State championships and was the first to reach the round of 16. Billy used to play for Scarborough School near here and usually lost to Marvin Kantrowitz of DeWitt Clinton high. Sunday his third round opponent was Kantrowitz, now of Lehigh, and Gillespie won in three tough sets. Billy is somewhat bigger and a lot better than he was in his schoolboy days.

Right now he seems headed for a match with top seeded Don McNeill of Oklahoma City, who didn't reach the tourney until yesterday and then caught up by means of a convenient default and a couple of easy victories. Billy probably will lose that match, but he has a chance to show how good he is. And if you'll look back a few years you may recall that it was in the New York State clay court tourney that a youngster from Kenyon College by the name of Don McNeill got a flying start on the road to fame. Don holds the national clay courts and intercollegiate titles now and is still moving up. Gillespie may be the one to follow in his footsteps.

Commissioner To Run Southeastern Conference Teams

STARKVILLE, Miss. (AP)—The Southeastern Conference, 13-member athletic league, will appoint a commissioner, probably next month, to enforce rules and regulations of the group.

The conference president, G. D. Humphrey of Mississippi State, revealed the move here.

The decision to name a commissioner to run conference athletics grew out of a heated session of the group in Atlanta last winter when many incidences of "freshman snatching" and the general practice of proselyting was given an airing.

Conference rules permit athletes to receive financial consideration in the assignment of scholarships with the understanding that the assistance not be granted primarily as a reward for athletic services.

Since athletic aid was legalized conference officials at a number of schools have charged the privilege was being abused.

Schools in the conference are Kentucky, Alabama, Auburn, Sewanee, Tennessee, Vanderbilt, Georgia Tech, Georgia, Tulane, Mississippi, Mississippi State, Louisiana State and Florida.

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Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Girl Scout Volunteer Leaders 'Learning by Doing'

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Arts and Crafts House a Busy Place

At National Training Camp, Leaders Taught Creative Arts

By Mary Kelly
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

A workshop in the woods where Girl Scouts and their leaders are all "sculptors," molding their summer hours into individual adventures in clay, bookbinding, weaving, metal work, and other satisfying skills has been opened at Camp Edith Macy, Pleasantville, N. Y. Arts and Crafts House, as it is called, is the latest addition to the National Girl Scout Training Camp for those interested in becoming Scout leaders and other workers in the movement.

In this tree-shaded, airy workroom, young women sit at long tables, at looms or wedging boards, proving a favorite saying of their leader, Mrs. Chester Geppert Marsh, that "everyone has a creative ability." The house is the architectural expression of a wide experience in supervising cultural pursuits for young women which Mrs. Marsh, who is national adviser on arts and crafts for Girl Scouts, Inc., has had.

This what-I-love-to-do-in-my-spare-time department is a popular feature of the Girl Scout movement. Last year there was a 400 per cent increase in the badges awarded for arts and crafts. Greatest of all the gains showed was that in creative design.

Credit Given To Leadership

Much of the credit for this growth in artistic expression has been given by officials of the organization to Mrs. Marsh's leadership. From California to New York, in her career as newspaper editor, recreation director, organizer of activities for girls in industry, and founder of a community workshop, she has served young people and adults in leisure-time guidance. For five years she has been a member of the Girl Scout headquarters staff. There her overflowing enthusiasm for hobbies and resourceful experiments with simple materials has given impetus to any number of Girl Scout projects throughout the United States.

In these her purpose has been not just to provide occupation for the hands, but some sort of work which the girl will love to do, Mrs. Marsh said.

"I have found everywhere a great hunger for crafts and music," she added. "Never have I discovered a person who was without some kind of creative ability, although it was sometimes necessary first to get rid of a mental barrier. Creative ability grows with use."

Encourages Honest Use of Materials

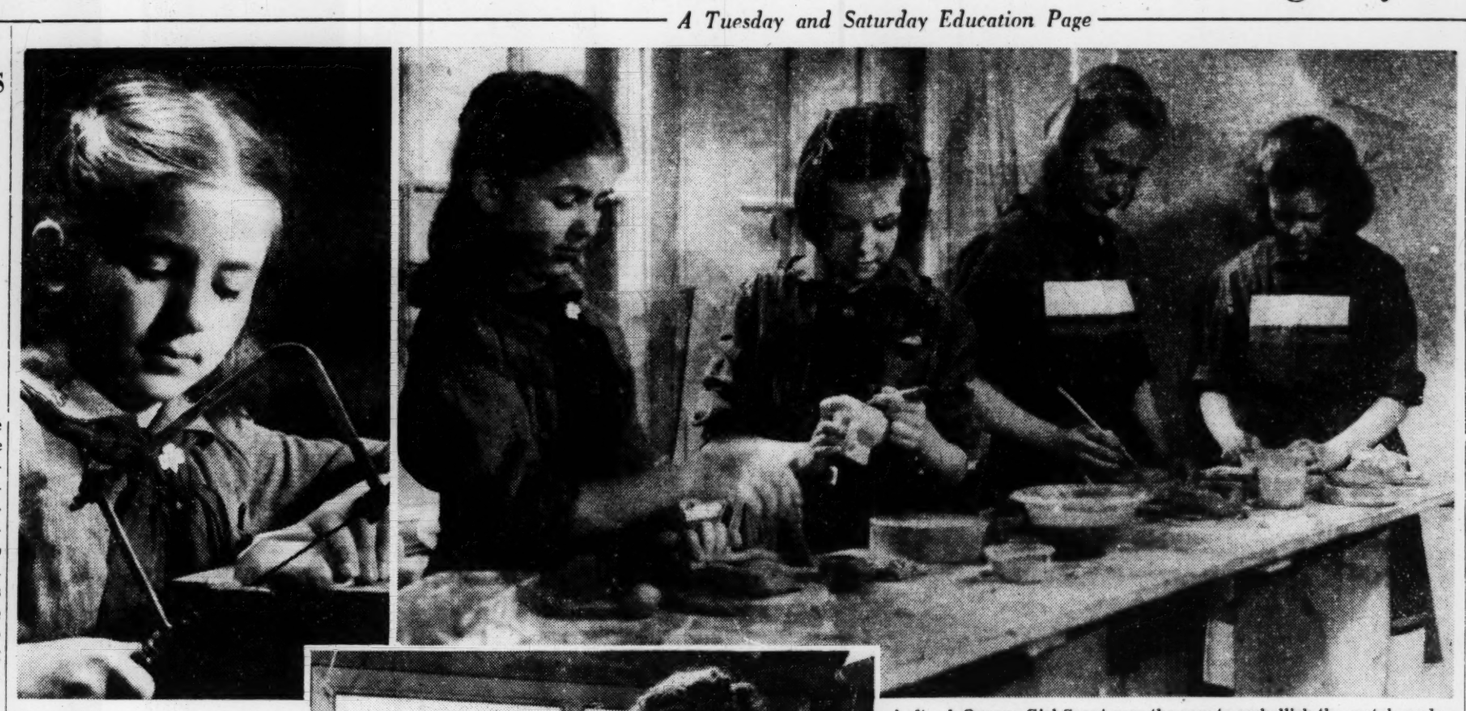
One of Mrs. Marsh's rules in advising volunteer leaders like those who gather for training in Arts and Crafts House is the encouragement of the honest use of materials rather than their employment just for some novel effect. Paper, leather, wood and other mediums are natural and beautiful for their own sake, she believes.

"Any craft that is an honest and sincere effort to create belongs in our program," Mrs. Marsh continued. "Sketching, wood work, clay work, textiles—any honest craft that has an honest reason for existence—is good. I wish we could eliminate all the 'plastered-on' craft work—such as putting together cut-out projects, duplicating by the dozen objects designed for us, making things not because we are stirred by an eager effort to express a sense of beauty that life in the open should awaken, but just because Jane or Mary made one and we've just got to take something home. And more than anything else we need to plan to awaken a sense of appreciation and good taste."

What was accomplished in Natick, Mass., last year by one of Miss Marsh's pupils is indicated in a recent letter from Gladys Wetherell, leader in a Girl Scout camp at Natick.

"This winter I have had many groups in bookbinding," Miss Wetherell wrote. "This has automatically aroused interest in fine books in our public library, as well as the Wellesley College, private, and other local libraries, and many of the girls have earned bookbinders, bibliophile, and prints badges, as well as colorcraft, design, and other badges, from the interest and enthusiasm aroused by the bookbinding activity. And the way in which this activity has led youngsters and oldsters from an interest in fine bindings to a study of prints from woodcuts through all the intervening steps to fine etchings has been a joy."

Other letters have told of the output of centers conducted in basements, attics, garages, old factories and barns—wherever a troop was permitted to light.



Left—A Queens Girl Scout uses the saw to embellish the metal candy dish she has just wrought. Girl Scouts do not work from patterns. The arts and crafts program stresses the creation of original designs. Right—Four Queens Girl Scouts busy at their work table in the Queens Council workroom. The seriousness with which they work indicates their attitude toward the program. Aware of the history of their craft, they strive to fashion objects of beauty. The arts and crafts program, like others in Girl Scouting, meets each girl on her own level of development, and helps her to move on to the next level. Below—Mrs. Chester Marsh instructs a student Scout leader in weaving, in the Arts and Crafts House, Camp Edith Macy, Pleasantville, N. Y., National Girl Scout Training Camp.

World Citizenship Through the Home Door

Four Tests for Homemakers, From an Adult Education Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Los Angeles

It is said that the Chicago manager of a New York firm, entertaining the manager of the Eastern office, looked forward to a quiet evening of friendly business talk in the atmosphere of his own study. But his little daughter, aware of the importance of the occasion, sought frequently to impress her charms upon the distinguished visitor. So her father, by way of diverting her attention elsewhere, cut a map of the world from a magazine and divided it into jig-saw pieces, thinking that because of her unfamiliarity with geography the child would be kept busy with it for some time. In a very few minutes, however, she astonished her father and his guest with the perfectly assembled map.

"How on earth did you do it?" she was asked.

"Oh," she answered promptly, "I just looked at the man on the other side, and when I had put the man together right, the world came out O. K.!"

Saying that the task of adult education is to "put the man together right," Dr. Vierling Kersey, Superintendent of the Los Angeles public schools, epitomized the meaning of a meeting held on a warm May morning in Los Angeles' great Shrine Civic Auditorium. It was called an Adult Education Conference, and it was attended by somewhat over 5,000 adults.

When, in a great city, that many citizens will gather early on a business day to discuss adult education as it relates to the community, proof is positive that the adults of a typically American city are not yet, by any means, the passing generation.

"Designs for Home and Family Life", was the announced theme of this all-day session. The morning's address by Dr. Kersey was enthusiastically received by an audience evidently well prepared by its own investment in home and school affairs to appreciate the significance of his remarks. Mostly women, at least half of them rose when asked how many had themselves been enrolled in adult classes in millinery and dress design. They were homemakers, plain to see, and they heartily endorsed the speaker's conviction that if the patience, love, and honesty which characterize the home be continued, there is no need to worry over the issue of civic affairs.

On the promise that it is upon home as a place for building, in which people and not things count chiefly, that the future of America rests, Dr. Kersey, looking for the influence of the home-sense on public affairs, suggested four tests for the individual homemaker. 1. Are we practicing the "new psychology" of kindness, patience, and tolerance, or are we supporting authoritarianism and domination? 2. Are we keeping peace in our homes, or are we listening to the propaganda of fear and terror? 3. Do we budget ourselves for each other as readily as we budget the money we spend for each other? 4. Do we make a spiritual altar of our living?

The afternoon's round-table discussions gave individuals the chance to respond to such challenging remarks, as well as the opportunity to hear panel discussions by experts on consumer training, child guidance, family behavior, idealism in the home, and the place of the home in the community. A fashion show and an exhibit of work done by students in the city's adult education classes gave delightful testimony to the enrichment of home life by adults who seek new skills in arts and crafts. Thus the Shrine Auditorium became for a day the focal point of a community's concern for lessening the waste in human life by better enabling its citizens to use their talents and their time effectively.

Someone had put the spirit of home into memorable prose printed on the flyleaf of the day's program. Through the centuries of change and turmoil it was home that was represented as the beckoning ideal:

"To its portal leads the path of security.
On its hearthstone glow the embers of hope.
On its mantel burn the candles of peace."

Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

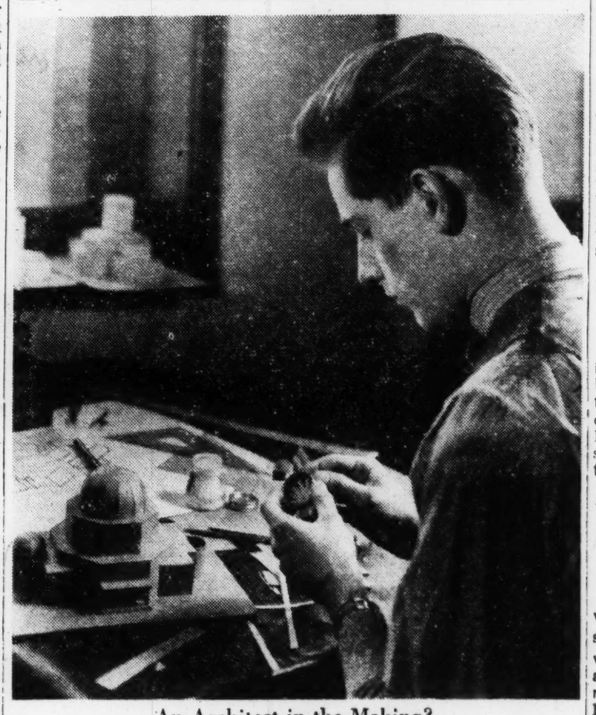
South Australia Extends Free Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Adelaide, S. Aust.

Although complete unanimity has not yet been ecured among the State Governments of Australia to raise the school-leaving age, an important step has been taken here by the decision of Cabinet to exempt all pupils up to the age of 15 years from the payment of fees for high school, junior technical school, and day school education. This constitutes a tangible expression of the South Australian Government's sympathy with the movement to lengthen the school period throughout the Commonwealth.

The present system in this State affords free education to all children up to the age of 14, the compulsory school-leaving age. The extra year will be much appreciated, and will help to solve the unemployment problem among boys and girls between the stage of finishing their education and beginning work.

The proposal to advance the school-leaving age throughout Australia has been considered by education authorities for some years. Certain States favor the change, but it is desired to have simultaneous introduction of uniform conditions. The cost will be substantial and for that reason there is no immediate possibility of extending the leaving age.



An Architect in the Making?

Model making, designed to give the student a feeling for the expression of and relationship between form, proportion, structure, and materials, and to clarify his ideas concerning them, forms part of the curriculum of the architecture student at the Armour Institute of Technology In 1895, Armour Institute and the Art Institute of Chicago co-operated in establishing the Chicago School of Architecture, which is now a department of Armour Institute of Technology.

The University of Hawaii Builds Bridges Of Understanding Between Races

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Honolulu

The University's student body is an example of the harmony and co-operation which can exist in an assemblage of persons who have different racial and cultural backgrounds. Approximately one third of the student body is Caucasian; some of this group being descendants of missionaries, whalers, and traders who came to Hawaii in the early days of the monarchy. This group is continually augmented by increasing numbers of students from the mainland, drawn to Hawaii by romantic lure and unusual study opportunities. Also represented in the student body are sons and daughters of Chinese and Japanese immigrants. There are a few Hawaiians, but to this group the higher, formalized education seems to have less appeal. There are also Koreans, Portuguese, Filipinos, East Indians, and a sprinkling of students from other nations bordering the Pacific.

All are working on the bridge of understanding and friendship which the University of Hawaii hopes will some day span the great ocean.

'What One Gives, One Has'

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Illinois

Dear Round Tablers:

Once again I have felt that I should try to share something with you in appreciation for the many letters you all have written to this column. Although each day's Christian Science Monitor contains so much of interest, I can very truthfully say that I value Tuesday's issue the most. The interesting and lovely letters of the Round Table are read first, and then I turn up on the same page to read the column titled, "Through the Editor's Window" where such lovely ideas and points of interest are expressed. The intriguing continued articles titled, "Barnum Brought Me Over," by Wm. MacDonald, just add so much more value to my Tuesday's Monitor.

It has been very nice to again welcome our English friends in this column. For a while it seemed as if Round Tablers in the United States were maintaining the Round Table, but we all know that this column is without limitations.

The holiday season is already here. For many it will mean new travel experiences and for perhaps many more of us, it will mean the same everyday surroundings. Undoubtedly, many of us live in sections of the country which tourists frequently travel; but just how many of us have really seen the beauty offered in our own countryside or city? It is an acknowledged fact that beauty is where one finds it, whether it be in the North, South, West, or East. It is always existing. Beauty is forever existing, and it only needs our receptive thought to behold and acknowledge it. With this receptivity of thought in our own minds, our surroundings will reflect a beauty unseen before, and it can prove to be one of the most enjoyable holidays experienced by us.

Recently while driving north on the Outer Drive in Chicago I became conscious of beauty unwitnessed before. It was twilight. On my left I beheld the sky deftly painted with soft shades of blue and green: a few clouds were lingering low, and in front of this picturesque background stood framed an irregular line of skyscrapers that practically assumed a majestic countenance. Looking ahead, there was a long fast-moving stream of automobiles traveling along a very well lighted and landscaped boulevard. On my right were the calm waters of Lake Michigan and above the sky was dark. At the point where the sky seemed to touch the water it was deep purple in color. It was there above the lake that I beheld the gleam of the first star of the evening. My words can in no measure match the beauty, simplicity, and stillness of this eventide.

Perhaps it cannot compare in beauty to the colorful sunsets of Florida, the grandeur of the Grand Canyon, the majestic snow-capped mountains of the Canadian Rockies and other scenic places that I have seen in this country; but still one must admit and acknowledge the beauty of this evening. These moments shall never be forgotten and with it more meaning is attached, since Chicago is home to me.

In closing I quote the following lines:

"What I spent, I had.
What I saved, I lost
What I gave, I have!"

How true these lines are, and it is only by our expression of this last line that we are able to claim the bounty of good that is naturally ours. I welcome reading all your letters which share ideas and spread the grandness of international friendship between us.

(Miss) A. O.

Culture Must Be Lived

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What is intellectualism and what is culture? Some people consider a man cultured if he knows what Kant and Plato, Shakespeare and Emerson have said; if he can notice the difference between a Raphael and a Botticelli, a Gauguin and a Manet; if he can talk about Wagner's "Tristan" as being wonderful and the Boston Symphony as being a great orchestra Yet this man may have no culture at all; he may be instead an intellectual. Intellectualism emphasizes knowledge, a bulk of facts acquired through learning and reasoning Culture includes appreciation, feeling, sympathy, and taste.

In my opinion a man is cultured if he can see a painting and really appreciate it; if he can hear a piece of good music and really love it; if he tries to help, wherever he can; if his relationship with man is based on sincerity and understanding. Culture is lived, rather than learned.

F. B.

Through the Editor's Window

Ancient and Honorable Order of Squirrels

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If, the next time you happen to gaze at a forestry lookout tower, you should see some intrepid woman silhouetted against the sky and climbing purposefully up the steel framework, the chances are that you are in on the making of a new member of the Ancient and Honorable Order of Squirrels.

For this woman has indicated that she cares enough about the safety and development of American forests to brave the 80 or 100-foot stairway to the top of a lookout tower, and while viewing the mile on mile of trees far below, to listen to the Forester's few minutes of intensive adult education on the value of planting, caring for, and saving forest trees.

* * *

There is nothing like a bit of humor to capture the imagination and help dramatize a project. The Ancient and Honorable Order of Squirrels—its certificate of membership a card signed by a forestry towerman stating that the man or woman has climbed his lookout tower and goes on record as volunteering to co-operate with the U. S. Forestry Service and State Conservation Departments in protecting the woods from fire, its insignia (in some regions) a small lapel squirrel—has in popularity spread, if one may say it, like wildfire.

Initiated in 1927 at Park Rapids, near the source of the Mississippi River, by Minnesota State Ranger A. W. Stone, who paid for the first batch of certificates himself, the Order now has members in many states and is expected eventually to be known wherever American forests need protection and interest.

Squirrel Club breakfasts are one of its features; another are caravan club tours of some section of national or State forest, on which the members are taught principles of conservation and fire protection by the men of the forestry service. Conservation departments of the member clubs of the General Federation of Women's Clubs have taken it up: trees by hundreds and by thousands are being planted in burned-over areas due to the contributions and support of these women, the replanted regions specially named and marked, and often dedicated in person by club members.

* * *

I have mentioned the Ancient and Honorable Order of Squirrels in this column before; but on dropping in on Miss Margaret March-Mount of the Division of Information and Education, U. S. Forestry Service, in her office in Milwaukee last week, I felt anew the vigor of this movement. Miss March-Mount, you may remember, works especially with women, seeking to win their active and permanent interest in the work of the Forestry Service: and the women members who are Squirrels are, she says, of vast help to her.

Strong was the emphasis at the Milwaukee Convention of the National Education Association on teaching Conservation. Our children will evidently be more forestry-conscious than we. In fact, we who are out of school need special adult training. We only know that thousands of square miles of our most beautiful forests in some 172,000 fires are burned every year—chiefly due to someone's carelessness; that sections of America's broad acres are pitifully denuded of trees, due to ignorant and greedy cutting. We need to be taught—not perhaps those who are fortunate enough to spend their vacations in our national parks where rangers and exhibits are available, but those of us who live in large cities that should have municipal forest belts, those of us who live in towns and rural regions almost anywhere. The American people, in other words, if better educated along lines of conservation, can I believe be counted upon to get actively back of the U. S. Forestry Service.

* * *

In Margaret March-Mount's office are numerous proofs of the deep interest her women are taking in forestry. There have been requests for correspondence courses in conservation; there are women who never miss a caravan tour from their district; there are letters, reports, photographs of tree plantings and dedications, newspaper clippings. It is a wholesome movement, for most American women have the time to give to exploring some field of constructive service, and can do a great deal of good, both themselves and through enlisting their husbands, children, and friends, if their interest is really captured and guided.

So . . . the woman you may have seen silhouetted against the sky was probably joining the increasing numbers of men and women banded together as members of the Ancient and Honorable Order of Squirrels. Eventually perhaps, due to her, a thousand trees will be saved from fire, another thousand planted and cared for, and men, women and children of her acquaintance influenced to join her in a more intelligent support and appreciation of America's priceless and beautiful forests.

A Tuesday Column

Browning Collection Expands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Waco, Texas

The Browning Collection at Baylor has long been cramped for space. Recently when the Texas History Collection was transferred to its new quarters in Pat Neff Hall, the former quarters which join the Browning Collection were turned over to the Browning authorities to relieve the congestion. It was a long needed relief.

Baylor's Collection of books and magazine articles numbers close to 8,000. There are several thousand Browning letters, and correspondence to the poet. In addition there are over 1,000 newspaper articles and 550 pieces of music and about 300 personalia, making a grand total of approximately 12,000 Browning items.

Another place where the Collection is especially strong is in portraits. Here is the first picture ever made of the poet (the original daguerreotoype), the last picture ever made, a sketch by Maj. G. D. Giles, made in pencil a few days before the poet's passing. Between these two the collection lists 158 pictures. The collection has the most famous of all Browning portraits, the one made by Barrett Browning in the last year of the poet's life, it is three quarters length with a handsome hand-carved frame of bursting pomegranates. Other than that are two very fine oil portraits, one by Fisher and one by Samuel Lawrence.

The new room is known as the Browning Portrait Gallery, where already twenty-five uniform enlargements of smaller pictures make a very effective ribbon around the room. The frames are identical—pure gold leaf. The donors who have made these possible are the Junior Service League of Waco, the Literature Survey Class, and Sigma Tau Delta, honorary English Literary Fraternity.

Among the first twenty-five enlargements are the likenesses made by Lowes Dickinson (1839), by Fisher (1854 portrait), Gordigiani (also 1854), Earl of Carlisle's sketch (original owned by Princess Rucellai of Italy), Ralph W. Curtis (1880), Kirchmeyer, M. Legros, Rudolph Lehmann, Lord Leighton, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Felix Moscheles, Harper Pennington, Sir William Richmond, Field Talfourd, George Watts, and photographs of Alexandri freres of Rome, Miss Evelyn Barclay, Elliott and Fry, Grove, and Mrs. Julia Cameron, besides the enlargements of several portraits by Barrett Browning.

COEDUCATIONAL

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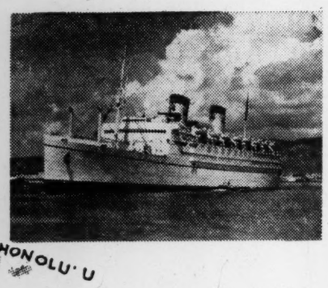
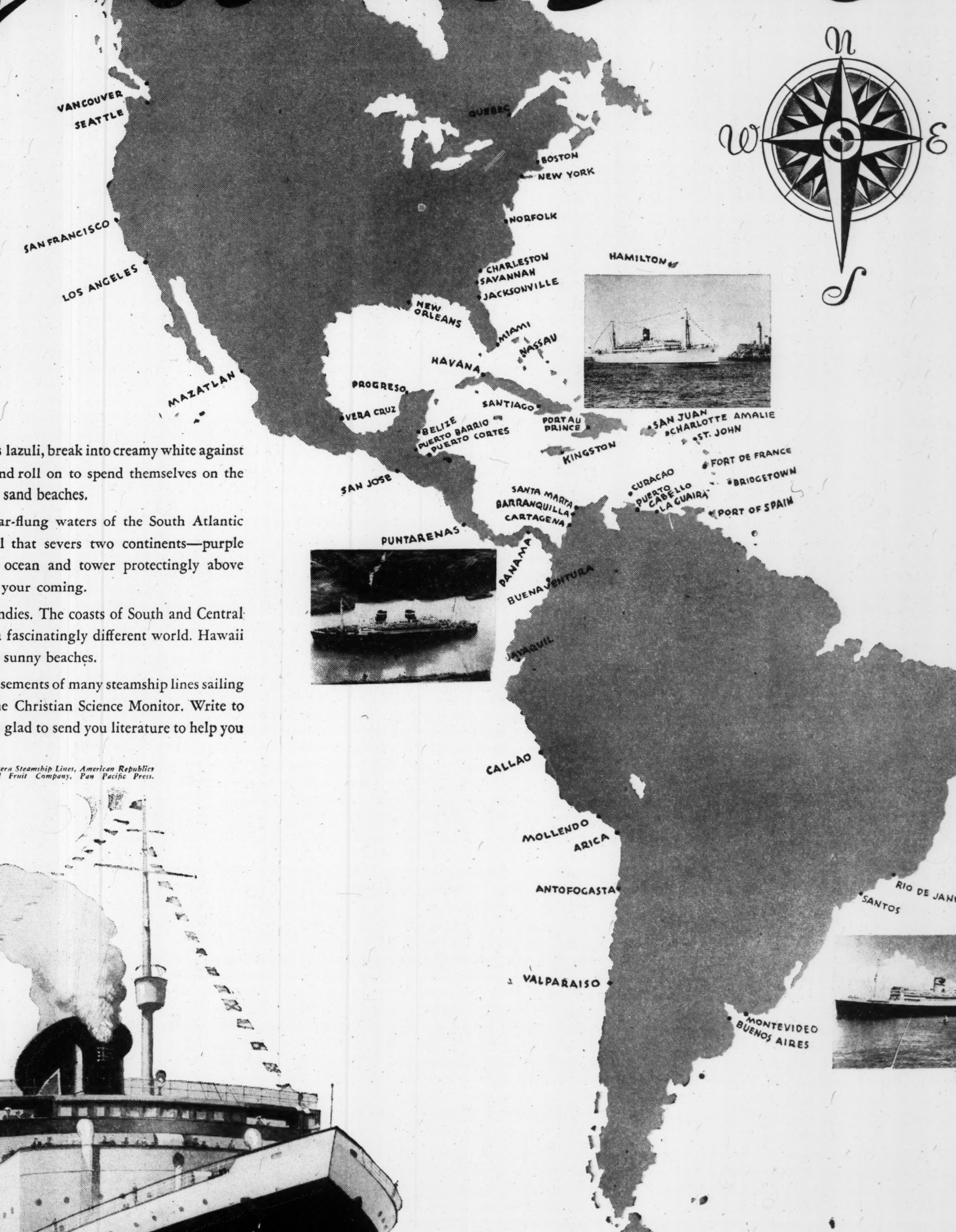
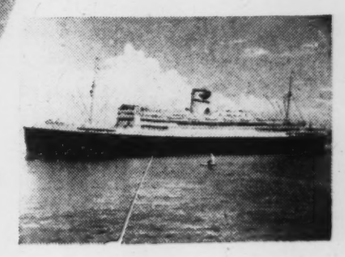
Why not cruise South?







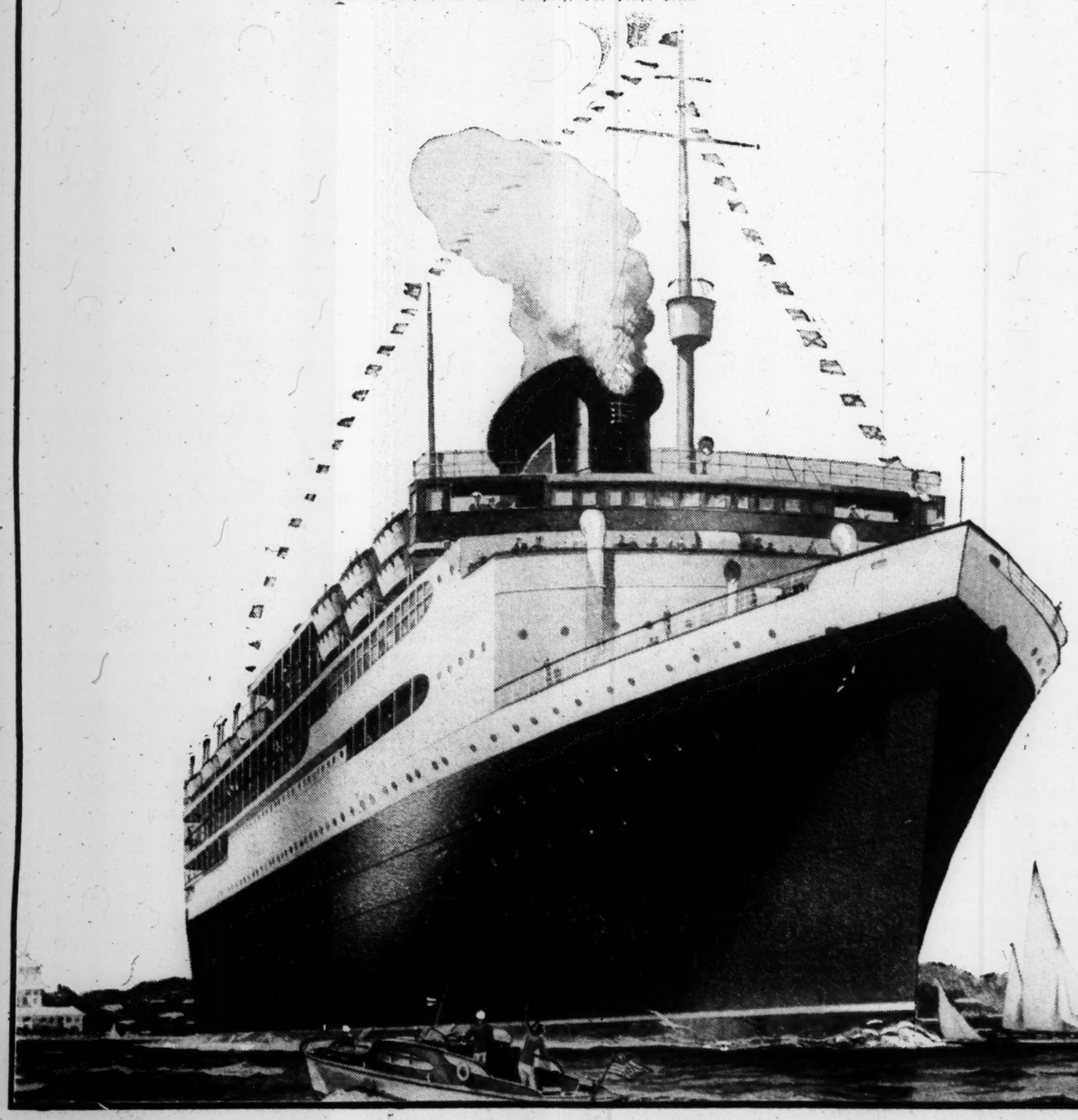
Southern seas, the color of lapis lazuli, break into creamy white against the bows of palatial steamers, and roll on to spend themselves on the green-glinting shoals of coral sand beaches.

The Spanish Main—the far-flung waters of the South Atlantic and the great Pacific—a canal that severs two continents—purple mountains that rise from the ocean and tower protectingly above exotic ports—all these await your coming.

Visit the colorful West Indies. The coasts of South and Central America are the doorsteps of a fascinatingly different world. Hawaii beckons to volcanic vistas and sunny beaches.

Cruise South. The advertisements of many steamship lines sailing southern waters appear in The Christian Science Monitor. Write to these advertisers. They will be glad to send you literature to help you arrange a delightful cruise.

Photographs courtesy of Eastern Steamship Lines, American Republics Line, Grace Line, United Fruit Company, Pan Pacific Press.



Commerce and Finance

Acceleration in Canadian Business Shown in May and June

Business and Industry

Treasury Plans $500,000,000 Bond Sale

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP) — Secretary Henry Morgenthau said the Treasury was considering the sale of $500,000,000 to $700,000,000 worth of bonds this week to replenish Treasury cash.

He said final details of the issue, the first to raise "new money" since December 8, 1939—would be settled today when he would consult the Federal Reserve Board's open market committee.

The Secretary said he hoped to sell the new bonds at less than the 2 per cent interest rate of the December issue.

He added that the borrowing was necessitated by dwindling of the Treasury's cash working balance below $1,000,000,000, the minimum amount he desires to keep on hand.

The new bonds, Mr. Morgenthau pointed out, would be of the regular Treasury variety, and not the new defense bonds, authorized by Congress in the amount of $4,000,000,000 to finance the new defense program.

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—Pending the raising of additional cash by sale of bonds, the United States Treasury is drawing upon its deposits in commercial banks, banking sources reported today.

The Treasury has notified its commercial bank depositaries in the New York Federal Reserve district it would withdraw $14,439,000.

It was estimated the Treasury the last two weeks has called for $234,407,000 from its accounts in commercial banks throughout the country. The latest withdrawals reduced the Treasury balances to $572,000,000.

Ordinarily the Treasury operates against government balances in the Federal Reserve banks, turning to deposits in commercial banks as a secondary reserve.

Over $200,000,000 Gold From England Arrives During Week

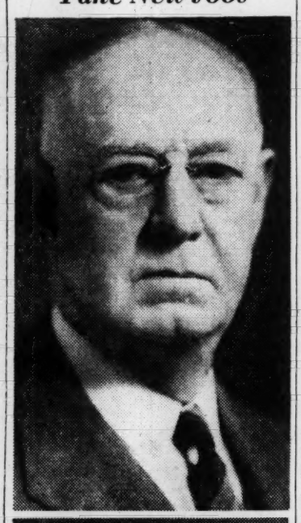
NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—Gold valued at nearly a quarter of a billion dollars was received here over the week end, it became known today.

The British steamship Samaria arrived from Liverpool with 1,200 boxes of gold valued at about $67,200,000, the Scythia brought 1,000 boxes worth approximately $57,000,000, and an estimated $100,000,000 worth, partly from Canada, came to the Federal Reserve Bank.

Some $53,000,000 in gold bars and $1,250,000 in gold coin was consigned to the Federal Reserve Bank and the remainder to various commercial banks.

The shipments were the largest concentration of gold imports since approximately $300,000,000 came in from Canada several weeks ago.

Take New Jobs



Gabriel Moulin

Top: C. O. G. Miller, for 42 years President of Pacific Lighting Corp. elected Chairman of the Board; (bottom) Robert W. Miller, elected to the presidency. The position of Chairman has been newly created and the position of Executive Vice-President, formerly held by Robert W. Miller, has been abolished.

Switzerland Moves To Retain Capital Within Her Borders

BERN, Switzerland (AP) — Switzerland, sometimes called the banker nation of Europe, has taken drastic steps to prevent any more of her capital being frozen abroad.

In an action somewhat similar to that previously taken by the United States, the Swiss Government issued a decree restraining free disposal of foreign capital deposited in Switzerland either by individuals or firms from Belgium, the Netherlands, France, Denmark, Norway and Luxembourg, all of which have been conquered by Germany.

Hundreds of millions of dollars of foreign capital have taken refuge in Switzerland since the war began, and the country's importance as a banker-trustee for such "fugitive" funds is second only to the United States.

In an effort to protect commercial and private Swiss holdings abroad, the Government also decreed that all outgoing payments to the invaded countries must clear through the national bank.

It was hoped that this measure would be only temporary, pending international regulations for payments.

Bank Loans Advance $39,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks spurted sharply last week, stretching to five the recent weekly rise in this branch of bank credit.

The Federal Reserve Board said that in the week ended July 3, these loans gained $39,000,000 in 101 leading cities, from which reports were available. This brought the total of these loans in these cities to $4,438,000,000, or $566,000,000 above a year ago.

Principal increases were $24,000,000 in New York City, $8,000,000 in the Chicago Federal Reserve District, and $4,000,000 in the Boston District.

SEC Discloses Security Sales in Month of May

WASHINGTON (AP)—George H. Swift of Boston has given away 100 shares of Swift & Co. $25 par capital stock, the Securities Commission disclosed in a summary of transactions during May by officers, directors and principal owners of corporations.

The estate of Henry G. Lapham, Boston, sold its entire 9,020 shares of Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., $2 preferred stock.

Noah MacDowell, Jr., of New London, Conn., bought 4,000 shares of W. F. Hall Printing Company $10 par common.

S. M. Winslow, Jr., of Boston, sold 3,000 shares of United Shoe Machinery $25 par common.

Montgomery Ward Sales Up

CHICAGO (AP) — Montgomery Ward & Co. reported June sales totaled $43,104,316, an increase of 4.3 per cent compared with June last year. For the first five months of the fiscal year sales totaled $204,237,361, an increase of 9.8 per cent compared with the corresponding 1939 period.

Most Canadian Industry Shows Sharp Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Marked acceleration in activity is reported in practically all branches of Canadian industry, according to the Royal Bank of Canada in the bank's Monthly Letter.

The official index of the physical volume of business, says the letter, averages 135.9 for the first four months of the present year as compared with 113.7 for the like period in 1939, a gain of 19½ per cent.

Industrial production was 22 per cent greater, mining operations continued to expand, construction activity was at the highest level reported since 1931, employment was more general.

A complete appraisal of the situation is difficult owing to certain changes in the basis used for the compilation of export statistics and the discontinuance of other series for the duration of the war.

Expansion Is General

The data available definitely show, however, that substantial improvement has been achieved and preliminary reports indicate the continuation of the upward trend during May and June.

This general expansion has of course been almost entirely due to the increase in the production of war materials and the speeding-up of operations in a more intensified effort to meet the extraordinary demands of the present emergency.

Manufacturers shared fully in this surge of activity, the heavy industries being particularly busy. Pig iron production for the four months was 368,000 long tons in 1940 as compared with 186,000 in 1939; the output of steel increased to 617,000 tons from 351,000 during the same period last year.

Since October, steel production has averaged 150,000 tons monthly against 115,000 for the full year 1939 and 96,000 tons in 1938.

The Canadian aircraft industry is making rapid progress and production on a large scale basis will shortly be achieved. Products more in demand for ordinary or peacetime uses have benefited from the general upward movement.

Automobile production is at the highest level since 1937. The output of newsprint to May 31, 1940, was 1,326,644 tons against 1,100,519 tons at the same date last year. Shipments have been well in excess of production. Other pulp products are being produced at capacity with demand and prices substantially above pre-war levels.

The domestic demand for flour has been well ssutained with export shipments during the current marketing year, from August 1, 1939, to May 31, 1940, at 5,958,200 barrels, a substantial rise over the corresponding total of 3,800,000 barrels for 1938-39. Other consumers' goods are moving in satisfactory volume.

Electric power production has been at a high level, with output up to April 30th at 9,718 million kilowatt hours in 1940 against 9,165 million in 1939. On the whole, manufacturing operations have shown a marked advance with many plants operating at capacity.

Factories are being enlarged and continued acceleration in activity is anticipated, especially in the heavy and allied industries, to meet the demand for war materials.

Mining Increases

Mineral production during the 1940 period was 17.4 per cent greater than in 1939. Ontario gold mines milled 3,802,500 tons of ore up to April 30, 1940, recovering $39,853,000, against 3,390,000 tons and $34,066,000 at the same date last year. Quebec production was also greater.

Silver shipments rose 22.5 per cent to 6,688,000 fine ounces. Base metal exports have shown increasing volume with gains reported for copper, nickel, and zinc. Asbestos production was 103,347 tons during the first four months of 1940 against 86,605 tons for the same period last year. The output of coal increased 26½ per cent, from 4,535,200 to 5,736,660 tons.

Construction contracts awarded in April had the highest value reported since June, 1937. The April total of $25,905,000 was surpassed in May when the aggregate for all types of buildings was $28,093,800.

The cumulative total for the year to May 31, 1940, at $86,338,500 reached the highest point since 1931 and was 48 per cent greater than the 1939 total of $58,249,600 for the same period. Residential building was slightly lower but increases were reported for all other groups.

The expansion in industrial activity is reflected in improved conditions in trade and employment throughout the country.

Transcontinental Barred From Buying Air Line

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board has laid down a rule against transfer of air line certificates at "inflated or speculative prices."

Denying an application by Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., to purchase Marquette Airlines, Inc., for $350,000, the Board said that the price "would be more than 15 times the value of the tangible property to be transferred."

"It would be clearly adverse to the public interest, as defined by the Civil Aeronautics Act," the Board declared, "to allow a certificate of convenience and necessity to be treated as if it were a speculative security, to be sold by the holder to the highest bidder, or as if it were possessed of a value of its own."

Street Weighs Implications Of a British-German Peace

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — An interesting conjecture circulates here based on the action of the London stock market. It is that a peace is soon to be negotiated between Britain and Germany. It arises from the fact that the London industrial averages have risen from 61.1 on June 26 to 73.6 on July fourth, and fell off on Friday only 0.3 point to 73.3. This is phenomenal for London—a rise of over 12 points. The peace conjecture assumes that when Winston Churchill said the Oran naval action indicated no British peace intentions he was protesting too much.

Some of the guesses on the possible terms might explain the action of other markets, particularly in the United States.

Guesses on Peace Terms

The guesses are that the terms would run something like this. The British to call off their naval blockade of Europe, the Germans to call off their blitzkrieg of Britain. The British to agree to let the Italians have a slice in Suez control, and to demilitarize Gibraltar; the Germans to agree to demobilize a portion of their army and convert a part of their armament industry to civilian production (perhaps to fill that delivery offer of steel in South America in October). The British to do what they want with their own airplane industry, but to buy no more planes, munitions, nor semi-finished steel from the United States; the Germans to buy or get through barter, wheat from Canada and Australia, cotton from Egypt, copper from Africa, rubber and tin from the Far East, manganese (perhaps) from India, bauxite from British Guiana. The British to let the Germans trade where they wish, and have one or two of their old colonies back, also perhaps the Belgian Congo and the Dutch East Indies, the Germans to agree to stay out of the Americas. The British to construct no more battlewagons, the Germans to let the British keep the present fleet.

Argument for such terms — the British can have no hope of reviving France or getting a toe hold on the Continent again anyway; their only hope is to defeat Germany in a battle fought over their own islands, at tremendous cost and risk to both sides with little or nothing to be gained for either; if defeated over Britain, Germany might try again. On the other hand the Germans, even if they took the islands, would have gained no needed resources and might still not get the British navy. If Britain hopes to starve Germany out, the chance is that Germany might survive the blockade and might choose to attack Britain by air before the blockade hurt too much. Germany has vastly greater resources to resist a blockade than six months ago or than during the World War.

The first implication would be bullish on world commodities. By lifting the barrier of the British navy which now stands between the surplus countries and the partial commodity vacuum on the European continent, considerable wheat, cotton, copper, petroleum, etc., would be marketed. Even the United States might get a chance to sell to German-Europe some of the wheat and cotton which, it is now officially announced, it is preparing to push out again this year with a subsidy.

The implications might be bearish for the American stock market, however. The cutting off of American munitions markets in Britain might wipe out the large British buying which has been offsetting American loss of Continental and Mediterranean markets. Of course it might be possible for the American Government to step in and take the airplanes and steel that Britain has been taking, but there might be an interval of uncertainty just as there was between the cancellation of the French contracts and the taking up of most of those contracts by the British side of the former Anglo-French Purchasing Commission.

German Economic Competition

Moreover, the psychological effect in the United States might be to let American ardor for its defense program suddenly cool down. The reaction here might be that the Germans are not so dangerous after all, since they apparently have no military or territorial designs in this hemisphere. Moreover, it might be argued that though the British had agreed to call off the blockade, they had not been forced to give up their fleet, and German ability to violate the German side of the agreement would be hampered by the fact that the Germans would soon have their mercantile fleet on the high seas and treaty violations might call the British fleet into action. And if the psychological drive behind the defense program here, which seems to be of somewhat doubtful reliability, should let down, and then the defense program should let down, the major current business stimulus would fade out and business would cease its advance ordering and again try to fall back on its inventories.

Moreover, the New Deal might be stiffened. The President might be able to say, "Look, we talked big and scared the Germans out of any pretensions to this hemisphere." And, "Well, now that we don't need so much money for defense, we can use it for the Democratic campaign fund in the fall," and "Well, now we don't need to give up any of the reforms of recent years and we won't need so many business men in Washington."

Much talk circulates here about the danger that with a European peace the Germans would be offering starvation wage-goods all over the world, including in the United States, in competition with high-wage American goods. This seems an over-wrought argument. The threat could be met in part by higher tariffs, as the threat of Bata shoe competition has been met. Furthermore, there is a great shortage of civilian goods in Europe. It is hardly likely that the Germans, after having sacrificed butter for guns for four years, would be willing to keep their belts tight in peacetime for the purpose of selling at sacrifice prices abroad unless the sacrifice prices were intended to bring in needed supplies to German Europe.

There are a lot more question marks presented by the thought of a possible British-German agreement, but since the premise itself is only a conjecture, the implications are not being pursued here into their ultimate details. There is, for instance, the question of what the Canadians and Australians would do, and what would happen to the British gold, and whether the terms would involve any change in the status quo in the Far East. While a good many people seem worried about British and Dutch possessions down there, the tin and rubber markets don't seem particularly worried. The far months in the rubber futures market here are selling several cents below the near months.

China Gets Wheat Under Subsidy Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department said it had approved this week sales of about 600,000 bushels of Pacific northwest wheat for shipment to Chinese importers.

The sales were made under the Government's export subsidy program.

The department followed its policy of withholding details of the transactions and the amount of subsidy which would be paid exporters.

Export Quotas Of Tin Boosted For U. S. Needs

LONDON (AP) — The International Tin Committee has boosted export quotas for producing nations to 130 per cent of standard tonnages for one year starting July 1.

(The Tin committee meets at regular intervals to allot to members the tonnage which may be shipped during quarterly periods. "Standard tonnages" is an arbitrary figure arrived at by an estimate of "normal" world needs.

(Control over shipments is by principal producing countries, British Malaya, Dutch East Indies and Bolivia. The U. S. annually takes about two-thirds of world output, which in 1939 amounted to more than 180,000 tons.)

The committee's action revised its May 27 announcement fixing quotas at 100 per cent for the third quarter of 1940. Quota in the quarter ended June 30 was 80 per cent, and in the first quarter 120 per cent.

The 130 per cent quota was fixed, said the committee, following receipt of the results of negotiations between the committee's representatives, John Van Den Broek of Batavia and Victor A. Lowinger of London, with United States authorities.

(Lowinger and Van Den Broek have been in Washington making arrangements for U. S. purchase of 75,000 tons of tin for part of the nation's store of strategic war materials.

(The Metals Reserve Co., financed with Reconstruction Finance Corp. capital, was recently formed to purchase, among other metals, the tin.

(Commodity circles in New York viewed the quota boost as designed to supply to the market enough extra tin to provide for Government demands in addition to industrial needs.

(Similar action was taken last Friday by the International Rubber Regulation Committee, which raised quotas to allow for U. S. purchase of 150,000 tons of raw rubber.)

On Defense Board

Harris & Ewing

W. H. Harrison

Vice-President and chief engineer of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. has been appointed director of the construction division of the production department of the National Defense Advisory Commission.

Listed Bond Values Have Gain in June

NEW YORK (AP)—The market value of bond issues listed on the New York Stock Exchange rose to $47,665,777,410 at the end of June from $46,936,861,020 although total issues declined to 1,358 from 1,369 a month earlier.

Average price per $1,000 bond increased to $901.40 from $878.70.

Par value declined to $52,879,297,534 from $53,413,788,592.

A spokesman for the exchange said removal from listing of Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit liens in connection with unification of N. Y. City transport facilities explained the rather large decline in the total of issues traded on the exchange.

Iowa Farmers' Income Tops Other States

WASHINGTON (AP) — Iowa farmers' gross income of $696,192,000 topped that of farmers in all other states last year, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported.

The figures included cash income from marketings, cash value of products retained on the farm for consumption, and government payments.

Second in size of farmers' gross income was Texas with $646,208,000. California was third with $590,550,000 and Illinois was fourth with $576,772,000.

Figures for other states were:

Maine, $63,402,000; New Hampshire, $26,005,000; Vermont, $47,128,000; Massachusetts, $81,113,000; Rhode Island, $10,779,000; Connecticut, $58,557,000.

New York, $346,891,000; Maryland, $78,683; Virginia, $171,742,000; West Virginia, $69,566,000; North Carolina, $311,203,000; South Carolina, $148,027,000; Georgia, $218,377,000; Florida, $133,890,000; Kentucky, $197,962,000; Tennessee, $183,336,000; Alabama, $171,111,000; Mississippi, $212,327,000; Arkansas, $197,125,000; Louisiana, $161,680,000.

Gross farm income for the entire United States was estimated at $9,769,000,000. As against $9,362,000,000 in 1938.

The total for 1937 was $10,569,000,000 and for 1936, $9,915,000.

Cash income from marketings in 1939, the bureau said, amounted to $7,733,000,000 compared with $7,590,000,000 in 1938, an increase of about 2 per cent. The value of products retained for home consumption declined from $1,290,000,000 in 1938 to $1,229,000,000 in 1939 because of lower prices of many important products. Government payments under the agricultural conservation program were $807,000,000 last year as against $482,000,000 in 1938.

Vickers Unfilled Orders

MONTREAL (CP)—J. Edouard Labelle, K. C., President of Canadian Vickers, Ltd., told shareholders in annual meeting here the firm now has unfilled orders totaling approximately $9,000,000.

★ 4% INSURED INVESTMENTS

Accounts insured up to $5000 for each account. Current dividend rate 4% per annum. Write: L. W. Fuller, Treasurer, for information and statement.

FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION of ORLANDO

38 E. PINE ST., ORLANDO, FLORIDA

SALES EXECUTIVE AVAILABLE AUG. 1st

Sixteen years' experience with large national organizations. Prefer local business or branch with minimum travelling requirements. Modest salary with bonus arrangement acceptable. Write Box C-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

LIBERAL DIVIDENDS

Accounts opened by July 10 earn dividends for full month.

Dividends exempt from normal Federal and State taxes. Savings INSURED up to $5,000.

NEVER PAID LESS THAN 3½%

HOME OWNERS FEDERAL SAVINGS

19 Milk St., Boston

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 17
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1

New England's Oldest and Largest Banking Institution

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON

1784 ★ 1940

23 BANKING OFFICES IN BOSTON

FOREIGN BRANCHES IN ARGENTINA AND CUBA

A CONDENSED STATEMENT of CONDITION

Covering all Offices and Foreign Branches

as of June 29, 1940

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	$470,175,962.66
United States Government Securities	121,263,571.43
State and Municipal Securities	12,078,023.64
Collateral Demand Loans to Banks and Brokers	4,757,132.11
Loans, Discounts and Investments	247,581,123.50
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances	7,742,190.77
Banking Houses	12,618,306.15
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets	2,389,084.90
Total	$878,605,395.16

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$774,051,939.24
Acceptances Executed for Customers		8,124,766.53
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches and Other Liabilities		2,784,402.66
Reserves, including Interest, Taxes, Dividend, Unearned Discount and Contingencies		12,018,588.51
Capital	$27,812,500.00	
Surplus and Profits	53,813,198.22	81,625,698.22
Total		$878,605,395.16

The figures of Old Colony Trust Company, which is beneficially owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Odd Lot Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 300,000
Previous day's sales 232,890
1940 volume to date 128,881,575
1939 volume to date 110,402,715

Some Stocks Up Moderately; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—Mild recoveries crept into the stock market today on a slight expansion of volume.

Dealings picked up in the initial period, with gains for steels, motors and other leaders running to a point or so. There was a letdown in quotations later and volume contracted near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 300,000 shares.

Early improvement was attributed partly to the belief of some analysts that the market might have been "sold out" in view of the drop in yesterday's activity to a 20-year low.

While optimistic business trends continued as a prop for sentiment, brokers said, speculative forces generally inclined to proceed carefully pending more light on tax problems, the European war and domestic politics. Main attention of boardrooms was centered on the democratic national convention next week.

Better acting stocks included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown, Republic Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, United Aircraft, Westinghouse, du Pont, Anaconda, Great Northern and U. S. Rubber.

Supported in the curb were Electric Bond & Share, Gulf Oil, Cities Service, Jones & Laughlin and Van Norman Machine Tool.

Rail Bonds Gain

Bond market buying activities today continued to lean strongly toward rail loans, the prime favorites in the rally which started early in June.

Near the final hour some carriers were holding gains of as much as 6 points. Trading leaders of the group were up fractions to around 2.

Carrier loans still derived forward momentum from the recent stream of favorable carloadings reports.

Gainers included Missouri Pacific 5s of '81, Southern Pacific 4½s of '68, Pennsylvania General 4½s of '65, Rio Grande & Western 1st 4s and International Telephone 5s.

On the minus side were Republic Steel 4½s of '61, Nickel Plate 5½s, Standard Oil of N. J. 2¾s and Canadian Pacific 4½s of '60.

French stamped 7½s of '41 jumped 5 points to 50 on sales of 4 bonds. Italian and certain South American issues also improved.

Home Furnishing Exposition Sales Up 20 Per Cent

CHICAGO (AP)—Officers of the American Furniture Mart here announced that the registration of buyers during the first week of the National Home Furnishing Exposition was 10.4 per cent greater than that of the corresponding period last year.

At the close of the official activities the registrations totaled 6,452, as compared with a total of 5,835 in the first week of 1939's exposition.

Exhibitors approved the action of the Furniture Mart's board of governors fixing Oct. 28-Nov. 2 as the dates of the fall market and Jan. 6-18 as the period for the winter show.

Percy Wilson, managing director of the Merchandise Mart, said sales the first week were estimated 20 per cent above last year's levels by manufacturers having exhibits at the International Home Furnishings Market, registration in the 1939 summer week totaled 5,382, or about 75 per cent of the two-week total registration in the 1929 summer market.

Sharpest business increases were noted in textile lines, with curtain and drapery sales in the lead. Mr. Wilson said no general price increase has occurred as yet.

Free Pound 'Grace' Period Cut Short

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—The free British pound took in its stride today news that the recent grace period allowed users of the currency had been cut short.

The pound declined only ½ cent in relation to the dollar to $3.76.

Up to yesterday, the foreign money market heard, importers of British goods could pay for contracts made before June 8 with sterling bought at the free rate instead of the higher-priced official rate.

That leeway was curtailed and London warned the local market still more stringent regulations might be in the offing.

The Canadian dollar dripped ½ cent to 85¾ U. S. cents. The Swiss franc held unchanged.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—The recent forward drive in the stock market slowed today and prices ended irregularly. Britaish government bonds lost early moderate gains and most industrials, where changed, were a few pence lower. Oils leveled off at lower quotations. Copper and tin stocks showed a little fight but kaffirs slipped a notch. Rails continued in demand.

Liverpool—Cotton futures advanced 2 to 3 points today. Absence of July tenders was a sustaining factor.

Murphy Store Sales Up

NEW YORK (AP)—G. C. Murphy Co., operators of a national chain of variety stores, reported June sales jumped 17 per cent to $4,397,795 from $3,758,316 in June last year. Sales for the first half of the year totaled $22,868,660, or 12.9 per cent more than $19,989,489 in the comparable 1939 period.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	58	58	58	— ¾
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	43	43	43	Jun28
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	9	5½	5¼	5½	Jul 5
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	18⅛	16⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
19½	12½	Addressog (1.40)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jun26
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	4	39¾	39⅛	39¾	+ ⅜
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	½	½	½	Jun25
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	5	4½	4½	4½	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	
12⅛	4¼	Allegh pf xw	1	7½	7½	7½	Jul 5
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	8⅜	8½	8⅜	
1¼	7	Alleghany pr pf		11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (1½e)	5	22	21¾	21¾	
12⅜	6¾	Allen Ind (¾e)	2	⅞	7¼	7¼	Jul 3
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	147	146¾	147	— ½
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun28
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	9	6⅛	6	6	
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)		59	59	59	Jul 8
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1½e)	23	29¾	29	29	— ⅜
16	11	Alpha Cem (¾e)	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Jun28
2	1	Amal Leather	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jul 8
23⅜	11⅛	Amal Leath pf	1	11	11	11	Jun28
18	9½	Amerada Cp (2)	3	45	44½	44½	— ¼
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Jul 5
75	41¾	Am Airlines	3	62	61⅞	62	+ ¼
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	9	7	6⅝	6⅞	Jul 8
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	5½	5½	5½	
45⅜	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	3	35	35	35	
116½	87	Am Can (4)	6	95½	94¾	94¾	— ¾
176½	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	171	171	171	Jun27
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	2	23⅜	23¼	23¾	— ⅜
24¼	9⅛	Am Car pf	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ¼
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	1	19	19	19	
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jun17
140½	112	Am Cities Pw (4a)	1	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	Jul 6
9¾	5½	Am Coltypes(¼e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun27
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	6	9½	9½	9½	Jul 5
2¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
6⅜	3½	Am European	1	4	4	4	Jun29
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	1	14¼	14	14	Jun28
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	1	25½	25½	25½	— ½
6⅜	3	Am Hide & Lea	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	6	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅜
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	2	52½	52½	52½	
3⅝	1⅜	Am Ice	7	2⅛	2	2	Jun25
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	2	21	21	21	Jul 1
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	13	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
45	30	Am In Ill (1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
47	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Jul 2
223¾	10	Am Locomotive	3	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¾
63	38	Am Loco pf (1k)	3	45	45	45	Jul 8
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	6	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 8
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25	12¾	Am Metal (1e)	7	14	14	14	+ ⅞
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	90	90	90	Jul 3
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	36	3⅞	3½	3¾	+ ¼
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf(3⅜k)	3	50	49½	49½	+ ½
54	28¼	AP&Lspf 2.81¼k	10	43½	42¾	43	+1
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad & St S	14	6	5¾	5⅞	
17½	9⅝	Am Roll Mill	9	11	10⅞	11	
70	48¼	Am RM pf(5⅛k)	1	60	60	60	Jul 1
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	1	8½	8½	8½	Jul 5
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	3	7	7	7	— ⅛
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	7	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅜
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	138	138	138	+1½
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	2	54	54	54	Jul 1
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F (½e)	2	23½	23½	23½	
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	9	13	12¼	12¾	+ ½
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	12	12	12	+ ½
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	3	13½	13½	13½	Jul 8
93	74⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	75½	75½	75½	— ½
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	15	15	15	Jul 8
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	8	160½	159¾	160⅛	— ⅛
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	8	75⅜	75	75	−1½
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	2	77½	77⅛	77½	— ¼
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	142⅜	142⅜	142⅜	+1⅞
5¾	2⅜	Am Type Fdrs	4	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	17	9	8½	8¾	— ¼
101½	83⅛	Am W W pf (6)	1	90	90	90	+3
12	6	Am Woolen	1	8⅜	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	4	39	38⅛	38½	
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	1	5½	5½	5½	Jul 6
45½	35	Am Z p pf (2½k)	1	37	37	37	Jun12
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	13	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅛
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	2	25	25	25	Jun28
22⅜	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jun28
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Jul 3
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun19
35½	23	Arch-D-M (.70e)	1	24	24	24	Jul 3
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102	102	102	+1
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	3	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pt	3	42	41½	41½	+ ⅝
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (½e)	2	29	29	29	
11	6⅞	Arnold C (½e)	2	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	+ ⅝
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 8
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
80	68½	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	68½	68½	68½	Jul 6
85	49½	As DG2pf(11½k)	1	61	61	61	Jul 8
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	31⅛	21¼	21¼	Jul 1
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	9	16	15⅝	15¾	— ⅜
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	4	47	47	47	
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun27
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 2
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	5	21½	21⅜	21½	+ ¼
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107	107	107	Jun21
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	3	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	Jun29
80½	57	Atlas Pow(1½e)	1	61½	61½	61½	Jul 5
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	Jun28
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	3	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 8
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	6	4⅞	4¾	4¾	

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	8	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
16⅝	9½	Barber As (½e)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Jul 6
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 1
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.30e)	2	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (½e)	2	26	26	26	+ ¼
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	113	113	113	+2½
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem(.40e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1e)	1	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	2	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	50	50	50	Jul 2
30	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	27½	27½	27½	Jul 8
89¾	63½	Beth Steel (2¼e)	23	76¼	75	75⅛	+ ¼
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	18	18	18	Jul 8
22½	25	Black & Dk(1)	1	17	17	17	
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	4	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jun20
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	6	14	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
29⅝	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Jul 5
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jul 8
24¼	17	Borden Co (.60e)	4	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	7	16	15½	15½	— ½
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun29
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	4	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	15	5⅜	5	5	— ¾
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	5	8¾	8⅝	8¾	Jul 3
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	7	17¼	17	17	— ¼
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	31	31	31	Jun22
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	43	43	43	Jul 8
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	8	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	32	23	22⅝	22¾	
110	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
25½	13¼	Bklyn U G (¾e)	4	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	M'y24
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	1	19	19	19	Jul 8
10⅛	6¾	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jul 8
33¼	20	Bullard Co (⅜e)	3	26½	26	26½	
33	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	26	26	26	−1
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
12½	7½	Burr Ad Mc 20e)	4	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
3¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
23¼	17½	But Bros pt (1½)	2	19	19	19	
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM)Co	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jul 6

C

16⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	4⅜	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	
19½	11	Camp Wy (.65e)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
23¼	11¾	Can Dry	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	1	3₀½	33	33	
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun18
32⅜	22⅛	Carpent (12¾e)	1	26⅞	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	1	2½	2½	2½	
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Jul 3
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	2	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	+ ¼
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	19	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅜
12½	5	Celotex Corp	3	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
26¼	17¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	6	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	1	₀	₀	₀	Jul 2
6	3	Century Ris M		3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun28
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas(3e)	6	26½	26¼	26½	+ ½
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	1	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 8
21½	15	Chain Belt (⅝e)	1	18	18	18	Jun26
30⅜	17½	Cham P&F(1.40e)	3	20¾	20¾	20⅜	Jul 1
29⅛	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	12⅛	12½	12½	Jul 1
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	15	37½	37	37¼	+ ½
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89	89	89	
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	4	4	4	4	
2½	⅛	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun24

⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 5
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pf	2	¼	⅛	¼	Jul 3
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 8
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	7	7	7	— ¼
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 5
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 3
14¾	6⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	1	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf(3)	5	29½	29½	29½	Jun28
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 8
⅝	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Jul 6
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 2
11½	7⅝	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun28
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	3	10½	10½	10½	Jul 8
6⅜	2½	Childs Co	5	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (2½e)	30	64⅜	64	64	+ ⅛
14¼	10	City I & F (.60e)	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun28
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	5	29½	28⅞	29½	+ ½
43⅛	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	1	31	31	31	Jul 5
41½	25⅛	Climax Ir (1.20)	7	27⅜	27	27	— ½
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	11	34½	34	34	Jul 8
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1½e)	1	103	103	103	
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58	58	58	Jul 6
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	12	12⅛	12	12	
98½	94	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	99	99	99	+ ½
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	9	22	22	22	Jul 5
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	2	15¾	15½	15¾	Jul 2
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	16	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	6	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	12	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	84¾	82¼	83¼	Jul 8
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 6
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
98¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	1	78	78	78	Jul 3
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	7	29⅝	28½	28½	— ⅜
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	Jul 8
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	4	35⅞	35⅜	35¾	+ ¼
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	3	100	100	100	Jun28
16⅜	8	Coml Solvents	6	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
14¾	¾	Com'th & South	62	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
43¼	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	1	61	61	61	+1
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	30	30⅜	30½	30½	— ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	1	3	3	3	Jul 5
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	2	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ¾
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	2	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 8
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	2	20¼	20	20	— ⅜
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	4	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅜
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.15e)	1	5½	5½	5½	
32⅜	23	Cons Edison (2)	28	28½	28	28⅛	— ⅜
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	+ ½
1⅛	⅝	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 8
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (½k)	6	7	6¾	7	Jul 8
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	2	2⅝	2½	2½	Jul 5
8⅛	5½	Conso. Oil (.80)	11	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun27
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 5
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jul 2
104	93¼	Con Pow pf 4½)	1	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	Jul 5
19½	9⅝	Container (¾e)	4	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	2	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
1⅝	¾	Cont Bak (B)	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Jul 6
49¼	33	Cont Can (1e)	4	40½	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅜
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	113¼	113¼	113¼	+1¼
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	2	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	Jul 1
407⅜	273⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	33	32⅞	33	
43¼	2	Cont Motors	33	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (½e)	14	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
33	18½	Cont Steel (½e)	1	22	22	22	Jul 6
25¼	15½	Cop-weld (.40e)	3	18⅛	18	18⅛	Jul 8
70	47	Cop-weld pf(2½)	1	53	53	53	Jul 8
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	6	49½	49¼	49	
179	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	172	172	172	Jul 6
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	4	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
1½	¾	Coty Internat'l	1	¾	¾	¾	Jun28
24¼	13	Crane Co	5	15	14⅞	15	
32¾	23	Cream of Wh (2)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
7¾	3⅝	Crosley Corp	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jul 2
38⅝	18⅜	Crown Cork & S	9	21¾	21½	21¾	— ½
43¼

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Farmers' Loss Seen Heavy As Result of War

CHICAGO, July 8 (AP)—Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said today that agriculture "stands to lose, rather than gain as a result of the European war."

"Cutting off of our foreign trade with Italy, Belgium, Norway and other countries is bound to have serious consequences for the American farmer," the spokesman for approximately 400,000 farm families said in an interview.

Serious Market Curtailment

"The result can hardly be otherwise when we normally sell abroad 52 per cent of our cotton, 35 per cent of our tobacco, 21 per cent of our lard and 11 per cent of our wheat and wheat products. The entire economy of the South is based on cotton. Therefore, if half of the normal outlets are seriously curtailed, the South is bound to suffer.

"We often forget that we devote approximately 24,000,000 acres of land a year to produce crops for export, while we import only the production of less than 10,000,000 acres."

"Agriculture is ready to meet war conditions," Mr. O'Neal said, "and since we have a national farm program there is no need for creation of a food administration, such as we had in the last war. The AAA can do that job."

Pointing out that American reserves of food and fiber were ample to meet any possible emergency, Mr. O'Neal said:

Surpluses Greater Than Ever

"We have greater surpluses than ever before in all our history. We have 12,000,000 bales of cotton, a full year's supply; 675,000,000 bushels of corn; 350,000,000 bushels of wheat and tremendous supplies of meat. We have the acreage to produce additional supplies of enormous size next year if there is a demand. With our increased efficiency of production, we don't know our own strength when it comes to the production of food and fiber."

Mr. O'Neal, who has been president of the Farm Bureau since 1931, warned however against a "repetition of the deflation which agriculture experienced after the World War."

Farmers enjoyed an unprecedented prosperity during the war and for a year or two thereafter.

Wheat was pegged by the food administration at $2 a bushel. In 1919 the price soared to $2.76, owing to the demand for bread in devastated Europe. Cotton, which sold for 13 cents a pound before the war, rose to 38 cents. Corn shot up to the record price of $1.60 a bushel and the value of land increased accordingly.

Then the slump came with paralyzing swiftness. Farmers' income went to pieces and there was universal overproduction. With no national planning, the price of products dropped.

"Farmers had plowed up 40,000,000 additional acres to help win the war," Mr. O'Neal said, "and the product of these acres, thrown on the domestic market when war demand stopped and foreign outlets narrowed, gave us a surplus problem that has plagued us ever since."

Government statisticians estimated a few years after the war that the entire farm income in the United States amounted to only a little more than 2 per cent of the capital invested. That 2 per cent represented also the pay for the farmer's time and labor.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	3⅜s '47-'43	108.11	108.11	108.11
1	3¼s '43-'43	108.15	108.15	108.15
2	3¼s '46-'44	109.11	109.11	109.11
1	2¾s '47-'45	108.26	108.26	108.26
1	3¼s '56-'46	114.4	114.4	114.4
1	3¼s '49-'46	110.7	110.7	110.7
1	4¼s '52-'47	119.22	119.22	119.22
58	4¼s '52-'47 reg	119.22	119.22	119.22
1	2s '50-'48	103.16	103.16	103.16
7	2½s '52-'50	105.14	105.14	105.14
8	2¾s '54-'51	107.6	107	107.6
14	2⅞s '60-'55	107.12	107.8	107.11
5	2¾s '59-'56	106.10	106.10	106.10
12	2¾s '63-'58	106.6	106	106.3
8	2¾s '65-'60	106.3	106.2	106.2

Federal Farm Mortgage

1	3s '49-'44	107.16	107.16	107.16

Home Owners Loan

2	2¼s '44-'42	103.21	103.21	103.21
19	3s '52-'44	107.5	107.2	107.5

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
4	Alleghany cv 5s '44	78¼	76	76⅛
2	Alleghany cv 5s '49	67	67	67
15	Alleghany 5s '50 st	37¼	36	36
10	Allegh Val 4s '42	105	105	105
2	Allied Strs 4½s '51	94¼	94	94
3	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109¼	109¼	109¼
20	Am & For P 5s 2030	50	50	50
1	Am IGChem 5½s '49	103¼	102¼	102¼
4	Am Int 5½s '49	98½	98⅛	98⅛
1	Am T & T 5½s '43	106 13-32	106 13-32	106 13-32
2	Am T & T 3¾s '66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
15	Am T & T 3¾s '61	109¼	109	109¼
13	Am W W & E 6s '75	104½	104¼	104½
2	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104	103¼	104
18	Ang C Nitra deb '67	29½	29	29
11	Arm Del 4s '57	102½	102¼	102¼
7	Arm Del 4s '55	102½	102	102½
5	AT&SF 4s '95	105½	105¼	105½
1	AT&SF 4½s '48	103	103	103
5	Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	95	95	95
7	A C Line cf 4s '52	60½	60	60
7	A C Line 4½s '64	50¾	50¼	50¾
2	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	28¾	28	28¾
10	Atl Refin 3s '53	106	106	106
10	B&O 1st mtg '48 st	67½	67	67
19	B&O '95 st A	27¾	27⅝	27⅝
8	B&O '95 st C	31	30⅞	31
1	B&O 2000 st D	27½	27½	27½
4	B&O '96 st F	27¾	27½	27¾
4	B&O cv '60 st	12¼	12¼	12¼
1	B&O 1st 4s '48	67½	67½	67½
1	B&OPLE&WV 4s '51 st	53¼	53¼	53¼
3	B&O S W '50 st	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
1	Bell TPa 5s '60 C	131	131	131
6	Beth Stl 3s '60	100	99⅞	100
18	Beth Stl 3¼s '65	103⅛	103	103
2	Blaw Knox 3½s '50	95	95	95
5	Boston&Me 5s '67	59	58½	59
13	Boston&Me 5s '67 st	51	50¾	51
1	Boston&Me 4¾s '61 st	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
1	Boston&Me 5s '53	60½	60½	60½
7	Boston&Me 5s '55 st	50⅞	50½	50⅞
7	Bklv Hdts 5s '50	109½	109½	109½
1	Bklv U Gas 5s '45	110¾	110¾	110¾
1	Bklv U Gas 5s '50	95½	95½	95½
1	Buf R&P '57 st	38¼	38¼	38¼
12	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	105½	105¼	105¼
10	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	84	84	84
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	85	85	85
9	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	80¾	80½	80¾
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	80½	80½	80½
19	Can Nat 4½s '46	95	92⅝	94¾
2	Can Pac 5s '44	92½	92½	92½
6	Can Pac 5s '54	62¼	61¼	62¼
1	Can Pac 4½s '60	56	58	56
9	Can Pac 4s perp	45½	44½	45½
2	Cen Pac 5s 60	43½	43½	43½
7	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	62	62	62
6	Cen RR NJ 5s 87	13¼	13	13
4	Certan-td 5½s 48	74	73⅝	73⅝
1	ChampionP&F 4½s50	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	ChampionP&F 4½s50	102½	102½	102½
3	C&O 3½s 96 D	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
3	C&O rfg3½s 96E	99¼	99⅛	99¼
1	C&O rfg3½s 63F	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Chi & Alton 3s '49	13¼	13	13
3	Chi&Q rfg 5s '71 A	83½	83½	83½
2	CB&Q 4½s '77	77⅜	77½	77½
2	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	95	94½	95
12	Chi & E Ill 5s 51	13½	13	13
20	Chic Of West 4s '59	27½	27¼	27½
7	CMSP & Pac 5s 75	5	5	5
23	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1½	1⅜	1½
3	CM&SP 4½s 89C	21¾	21¾	21¾
3	Chi&NW gm 5s '87	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
4	Chi&NW 4½s '97	14	13	14
1	Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	13¼	13¼	13¼
2	Chi&NW GM 4½s '87	14	14	14
16	Chi&NW 3½s '87	12½	12½	12½
2	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	1¼	1¼	1¼
1	CRI&P 5fg 4s '34	5½	5½	5½
6	CSL&NO 5s '51	75	73	75
5	Chi&Wind 4½s '62	91¼	91	91
1	Ch&W Ind 4s '52	91	91	91
1	Childs Co 5s '43	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
226	City of NY 3s '80	95⅞	95½	95⅞
2	CCC&StL 4½s '77	49½	49½	49½
4	ClevUnTerm5½s'72	81	80¾	81
1	ClevUnTerm5s '73	72½	72½	72½
4	Col&So 4½s '80	27⅞	27	27¾
8	Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	104	104	104
2	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	104	104	104
13	Colmbia G 5s 1961	104⅝	104¼	104⅝
2	Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65	108½	108½	108½
2	Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	110½	110½	110½
5	Comwlth Edcv3½s '58	121¾	121¾	121¾
9	Con Edis 3½s '48	108	108	108
2	Con Edis 3½s '56	106¼	106¼	106¼
8	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	106	105½	106
3	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Cranc Co 3½s '55	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1	Crown Cork 4½s '48	102½	102½	102½
15	Crucible Stl 4½s '48	105¼	104¾	104¾
5	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	24⅞	24¾	24⅞
4	Cuba RR 5s '52	28	28	28
9	Dayton Pr 3½s '70	105	105	105
12	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	32½	32	32½
3	Det Ed 4½s '61	108	108	108
1	Det Ed 4s '65	110	110	110
7	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	108⅛	108	108⅛
5	Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
2	Erie rfg 5s '67	11¾	11¾	11¾
5	Erie rfg 5s '75	12	12	12
9	Erie gen lien 4s '96	25	25	25
5	Erie cv 4s '53 B	21	20¾	21
5	Erie cv Jer 5s '55	56½	55	56½
2	FirestonT&R 3½s 48	104½	104¾	104¾
8	Goodrich 4¼s 56	102½	102¼	102½
7	Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	102⅞	102	102⅞
12	Gt Nor 5s '73	96	95½	95½
2	Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	87	87	87
1	Gt Nor 4½s 77E	87½	87	87⅞
9	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	107½	107½	107½
10	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	103	102⅝	103
34	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96	95½	95½
3	Gt Nor 3¾s 67	78½	78¼	78½
10	Gt Bay & W deb B	4½	4½	4½
1	Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	102¾	102¾	102¾
8	Hocking V 4½s '99	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛
4	HoustOilTex4¼s'54	99½	99½	99½
4	Huds Co Gas 5s '49	122¼	122¼	122¼
10	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	41	40½	41
1	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	44½	44½	44½
14	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	39⅞	39⅜	39⅞
1	IC&StL&NO 5s '63A	44¾	44¾	44¾
9	Inland Stl 3s '61	104¼	104	104¼
1	Interb T R 7s '32	78⅜	76⅜	76⅜
6	Interb R Tr 6s '32	33	32⅞	32⅞
2	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	80¼	80¼	80¼
1	Int G Nor a] 6s '52	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	10⅞	9⅞	10⅝
5	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	49¾	49	49⅛
5	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	61½	61½	61½
2	Int Paper 6s '55	103¾	103¼	103⅝
1	Int Paper 5s '47	102⅜	102⅛	102¼
2	Int T&T 4½s '52	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
9	Int T&T 5s '55	28¾	28½	28½
8	Fones&L'gh'nSt4¼s'61	97⅛	96⅝	97⅜
1	K C South 5s '50	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
2	K C Term 4s '60	107¼	107¼	107¼
4	Koppers Co 4s '51	104½	104½	104½
2	Kresge Found 3s '50	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	Las Gas 5½s '53	46	46	46
2	Las Gas 5½s '60 D	46¼	46¼	46¼
2	Lac Gas 5s '42	85	85	85
14	Le & West 3s '47	75	74	75
15	Lautaro Nit inc '75	32	31	31
2	Leh Val Coal 6s '43 st	53	53	53
2	Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	12¼	12¼	12¼
3	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	12¼	12¼	12¼
7	Lone Star Gas 3½s'53	109¾	109¼	109¼
2	Lorillard Co 5s '51	125	125	125
1	Lou & N 5½s 2003	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
1	Lou & N So Jt M 4s '52	76½	76½	76½
1	Marion St Show 6s'47st	69½	69½	69½
7	McKes & Rob 5½s '50	94	93	93½
2	Met Ed 4½s '68	110	110	110
6	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛
2	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	4½	4½	4½
4	Mo-Ill 5s '59	72	70	72
35	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	14⅜	14	14
5	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
4	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
4	M-K-Te 4½s '78	13⅜	13½	13⅜
12	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	22½	22½	22½
1	M-K-Tex ex 4½s '62 B	12¼	12¼	12¼
3	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	17½	17	17½
24	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17½	17	17½
5	Mo Pac 5s '77 ct	17	17	17
1	Mo Pac 5s '78G	17¼	17¼	17¼
14	Mo Pac 5s '80H	17¾	17⅝	17⅝
5	Mo Pac 5s '81I	17¼	17¼	17¼
1	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2	2	2
3	Mob & O 4½s '77	29	28½	29
9	Mob & O 4½s '77ct	28⅝	28½	28½
3	Mor & Essex 5s '56	36	36	36
3	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	32¼	31¾	32¼
7	Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	106⅜	106¼	106¼
9	Nat Distlrs 3¾s '49	102⅜	102⅛	102⅛
15	Natl Steel 3s '65	102⅜	102⅛	102⅛
6	Natl Supply 3¾s '54	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	NEngT&T4½s61B	123	123	123
3	N Orl Term 4s '53	62¼	62	62
18	N Pac 6s 2013	58⅝	58⅜	58⅜
3	NYC cn 4s '98	58	57¾	57¾
58	NYC 4½s 2013 A	52¾	52½	52¾
1	NYC 3¾s '46	80½	80½	80½
8	NYC cv 3¼s '52	57	56½	56½
1	N Y C&HR 3½s '97	78¾	78¾	78¾
3	NYCh&StLY 5½s '74A	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
23	NY Ch & StL 4½s'78	53¼	55	55
7	NY Conn RR 4½s '53	108	106	106
1	NY Edis 3¼s '65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5	NY G E HP 3¼s '84	123	123	123
2	NY G El H&P 4s '49	115¾	115¾	115¾
2	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	17	17	17
1	NYNH&H clt 6s '40	26	26	26
1	NYNH&H 4s '56	14	14	14
4	NYNH&H 4s '57	3½	3½	3½
7	NY Steam 3½s '63	106	106	106
1	NY Trap R 6s '48 st	78¼	78¼	78¼
1	Niagara FallsP3½s'66	109½	109½	109½
4	Norf & Sou 5s '41	69	68½	69
8	Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	12½	12⅜	12½
1	Norf Sou 4½s '61A	13	13	13
1	Nor Am Co 4s '59	106	106	106
54	Nor Pac 6s 2047	60½	59¾	59¾
4	Nor Pac 4½s 20477	49	48⅝	49
14	Nor Pac 4s '97	67½	67	67½
6	Nor Pac 3s 2047	42¾	41⅞	41⅞

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	121.79	26.24	22.49
Net change	—.19	—.22	—.04
Previous close	121.83	26.02	22.45
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.49
1940 low	111.84	22.14	18.03

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Otis Steel 4½s '62A	71	71	71
1	Pac Gas & El 3⅜s '66	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	Pac G & E 3¾s '61	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
2	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	113⅜	113⅛	113¼
3	Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	107½	107½	107½
17	Pen P & Lt 3¾s '69	108⅛	108¼	108¼
3	Pen RR gen 5s '68	107⅝	107½	107½
4	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	102½	102½	102½
2	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	88½	88¼	88¼
2	Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	98	98	98
5	Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	97¾	97¾	97¾
1	Pen RR 4s '48	114¼	114¼	114¼
2	Pen RR 3½s '70	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
3	Peoria & E Ist 4s '40	66	66	66
10	Pere Mark 5s '36	67½	67½	67½
9	Pere Marq 4½s '80	60	59½	59½
3	Phelps Dodge23½s '52	108½	108½	108½
16	Phila Co 5s '67	106	105¾	105¾
6	Phil Elec 3⅛s '67	110⅞	110⅝	110⅝
2	Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	29¾	29¼	29¼
2	Phillips Pet 3s '48	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	PCC & StL 5s '70A	105	105	105
2	Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s'52	97½	97½	97½
1	Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	50¼	50¼	50¼
16	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	72¼	72	72
2	W Por RI A Tob 6s '42	89½	89½	89½
3	Port RI A T 6s 42un st	88½	89½	89½
6	Post Tele 5s '53	21¼	21	21¼
3	Readg 4½s '97 A	70½	70½	70½
3	Rem Rand 4¼s 56ww	96½	96½	96½
2	Republic Stl 5½s '54	107	107	107
13	Republic Stl 4½s '61	99½	99¼	99¼
8	Repub Steel 4½s '56	99½	99½	99½
1	Revere C & B 4½s'52	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1	Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	23	23	23
1	Roch G & E 3¼s '69	109	109	109
5	Rutland 1st 4½s '41	6¼	6¼	6¼
2	Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	73	72¼	72¼
8	St L S F 4½s '78	10	10	10
1	St L S F 4s '50 A	10½	10½	10½
2	St L SW 1st 4s '89	59	59	59
2	St P&KC ShL4½s'41	5¼	5¼	5¼
1	St Paul Un Dep 5s '72	111½	111½	111½
1	Schulco 6½s '46	30	30	30
21	Schulco 6½s '46 A st	30	30	30
2	Seab A L cn 6s '45	4¾	4¾	4¾
5	Sea A L 6s '45 ct	4	4	4
1	Shell Un 2½s '54	97	97	97
2	Socony-Vac 3s '64	105	105	105
5	So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	109	109	109
1	So Bell T&T 3s '79	105½	105½	105½
42	So Pac 4½s '68	39¾	39¾	39¾
14	Sou Pac 4½s '81	39¾	39½	39½
28	So Pac 4½s '69	39⅝	39⅜	39½
2	So Pac rfg 4s '55	37¾	37¾	37¾
1	So Pac clt 4s '49	39¼	39¼	39¼
15	So Pac 3¾s '46	32	32	32
10	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	46⅝	46¼	46⅜
1	So Pac SFTer 4s '50	68¼	68¼	68¼
4	South Ry 6½s '56	75½	75½	75½
3	South Ry cn 5s '94	88	87¾	88
5	South Ry gen 4s '56	56	55¾	55¾
6	S W Bell Tel 3s '68	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1	Spokane Int 5s '55	77	77	77
7	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	104½	104¼	104¼
2	Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	104⅞	104¾	104¾
12	Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	106½	106⅜	106½
3	Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜
41	Third Ave aj 5s '60	19¾	19¾	19¾
6	Union Oil Cal 3s '59	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114⅛	113⅞	114⅛
2	Un Pac 3½s '70	96	96	96
10	Unit Drug 5s '53	83¾	83	83½
1	Un Stockyds 4½s '61	66	66	66
1	Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	100½	100½	100½
5	Utah P & L 5s '44	101¾	101¼	101¾
1	Va El & Pow 3½s '68	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1	Va & SW cn 5s '58	56	56	56
1	Wabash 1st 5s '39	39¾	39¾	39¾
16	Wabash DesM 4s '39	10¼	9½	9½
4	Warren Bros 6s '41	28¾	28½	28¾
9	West Pen P 3½s '66	110¾	110¾	110¾
2	West Shore 4s 2361	47¼	46¾	46¾
2	West Va P&Pap 3s '54	100½	100½	100½
2	Westn Md 4s '52	83½	83½	83½
11	Western Un 5s '51	66	65	66
4	Western Un 5s '60	64	64	64
11	Wheel Ste Stl 3½s '66A	102	101½	102
5	Wilson & Co 4s '55	105	104½	104½
1	Wis Cen 4s '49	19¾	19¾	19¾
1	Wisc El Pow 3½s '68	109½	109½	109½
2	Youngst Sh'T 4s '61	106¼	106	106

Foreign Bonds

2	Abitibi P&P 5s'53	37½	37	37⅛
5	Antioquia 7s'45 A	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
5	Antioquia 7s'45 C	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1	Antioquia 7s'45 D	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1	Antwerp 5s'58	24	24	24
13	Argentine 7s'72 Feb	59¼	59	59¼
17	Argentine 4s'72 Ap	59¼	59⅛	59⅛
10	Argentine 4½s'48	73½	73	73
4	Argentine 4½s'71	64⅞	64⅛	64⅞
2	Australia 5s'55	45	45	45
7	Brazil 8s'41	13½	13¼	13¼
16	Brazil 6½s '26-57	11¼	10⅞	11
11	Brazil 6½s '27-'57	11¼	10⅞	11¼
2	Brisbane 5s'58	39	39	39
2	Buen A 4½s'77	48	46	46
15	Canada 5s'52	89	88¼	89
10	Canada 4s'60	80	79⅞	80
2	Canada 3¼s'61	73¾	73¾	73¾
1	Canada 3s'68	71¾	71¼	71¾
17	Canada 3s'67	71¾	71¼	71¾
10	Canada 2½s'45	82	81¾	82
10	Canada 2¼s'46	84	84	84
5	Chile Mtg Bk 6s'61	11¼	11¼	11¼
5	Chile 6s'42	10¾	10¾	10¾
5	Colom 6s 61 Jan	20½	20½	20½
4	Cordoba Pv 7s'42	70	70	70
7	Denmark 6s'42	31½	31	31
1	Denmark 5½s'55	30	30	30
5	Denmark 4½s'62	25	25	25
2	Dom Rep 5½s'61 ext	65	65	65
1	Finland 6s'45	50¾	50¾	50¾
4	French 7½s'41	50	50	50
24	GerGov 5½s'65	17	17	17
17	Ger Gov 7s'49	22	21½	22
2	GtConElPJasp6½s50	70½	70½	70½
2	Ital Cr Cons 7s'47B	45	45	45
37	Ital Pub Util 7s '52	26	25	26
13	Ital 7s 1951	45½	45	45
2	Japan 6½s'54	86	86	86
1	Japan 5½s'65	69	69	69
10	Mex 3s asd 45	11¼	11¼	11¼
8	Milan City 6½s'52	30	29¾	30
3	N Sc Stl 6½s'57	42¾	42¾	42¾
3	Orient Dev 6s'53	38	38	38
10	Orient Dev 5½s'58	53	52¾	53
5	Panama 5½s'53	98	98	98
13	Panama 1st 5s A st asd	53½	53¼	53½
3	Peru 1st 6s '60	6¾	6¾	6¾
5	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	6¼	6¼	6¼
5	Rio de Jan 6½s'53	6½	6½	6½
5	Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	8¼	8	8¼
1	Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	7	7	7
12	Rome 6½s '52	32⅞	32¾	32⅞
1	Sao Paul Cty 8s '52	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
13	Sao Paulo St 8s '50	10¼	9¾	10¼
14	Sao Paulo St 8s '36	20½	19	20½
3	Sao Paulo St 7s '56	29¾	29¾	29¾
10	Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	10½	10½	10½
3	Shinyetsu E 6½s '52	64	64	64
2	Taiwan El P 5½s'71	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
6	Tokyo City 5½s '61	61	60½	61
3	Tokyo El Li 6s '53	59	58¾	58¾
1	Ujigawa El P 7s '45	90½	90⅛	90⅛
4	Yokohama 6s '61	60½	60½	60½

Total today, 2,372,000: previous day, 4,337,000; week ago, 3,898,000; year ago, 866,790,000; two years ago, 5,674,050; three years ago, 8,345,500; Jan. 1 to date, 871,168,400; year ago, 932,435,980.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, July 9

Sterling: Cables	Today $3.77	Prev. Day $3.75½	Parity $4.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2267	.2288	.2326
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505

Axis Maps Bold Program for Balkans

Continued from Page 1

mitted to be carried out, might outlast many previous changes in the European system. These, in some superficial respects, consist of the measures which democratic reformers would have wished to initiate, if only they had means to carry them out against local resistance.

It is likewise clear that this is essentially a German, and not a Russian, pattern for Central Europe. It depends on a strong Germany being able to convince Russia that it can and must seek profitable expansion elsewhere.

Discussed by Ciano

These, then, are the problems and possibilities understood to be among the more important subjects of the conversations now under way between Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano and German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and their experts. It is noteworthy that Count Ciano has with him the Italian Foreign Office's leading expert in Balkan affairs, Guido Buti.

Already much progress is being made in laying the foundations for a customs union and the economic aspects of the program. Dr. Karl Cloudius, German economic expert, and his negotiators, in their incessant travels through Central Europe, have arranged production of just those crops—oil seeds, fibers and so forth—which Germany most needs. The second phase of the economic plan, the dismemberment of the many high-cost subsidized manufacturers incubated during the postwar economic experiments, can follow only when German political control is well established.

Ultimate Economic Step

The ultimate economic step bringing the whole area within the Axis currency system probably will not be thought practical, since Germany and Italy will wish to keep separate currency arrangements. Instead, it is felt that balance transfer arrangements between the several areas will follow naturally from the readjustment of Central European economy along lines supplementing, rather than competing, with the Axis system.

It is hoped that Russia can be persuaded to leave economic matters largely to the Axis, recognizing the fact that Russia produces in abundance the same commodities as Danubia, and therefore has much less need to take a leading part in the Danube economics.

Political Readjustments

As for political readjustments, it will be noted that little room is left within this version of the plan for any large annexation of Danubian territory by Germany or Italy. Whether such a degree of restraint can be exercised in practice remains to be seen. Yet with Germany in Bohemia, Italy in Albania and Russia in Bessarabia, any further large annexations would upset the delicate balance between these powers and make for continued uneasiness. Moreover, German diplomacy appears seriously considering the thesis that small countries must be left tolerably well satisfied and nominally independent if resentments are to be kept at a minimum and a German controlled "peace" made even possible.

It is felt that propaganda can be counted on to make the people resigned to all other changes except big outright annexations. The allies of the axis, Hungary and Bulgaria, would naturally gain the lion's share of any revision as Premier Paul Teleki is in Berlin today to insure, and in cases of doubt as to frontiers would be decided in their favor. Yet it is not unlikely that German influence would be used to keep their revisionist zeal within bounds.

Russian Problem

The problem of how to give Russia command of the Dardanelles without badly carving up the Balkans or Turkey remains stubborn and subject to negotiations. Possibly it could be accomplished by building up a preponderance of Russian military and naval strength in the Black Sea and relatively disarming Turkey.

Finally it is believed here that only tentative steps toward redesigning Central Europe can be taken at present. The rest awaits the outcome of battle of Britain and the determination of Russia's consequent behavior.

Martin New Committee Head To Manage Willkie Campaign

Continued from Page 1

for the campaign managership and who is himself a spokesman for the younger and most progressive elements in the party, Mr. Willkie announced that other key posts would be filled by:

Rewards to the Faithful

Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, his floor manager at the Philadelphia Convention, as Chairman of the Campaign Advisory Committee.

Russell Davenport, formerly managing editor of Fortune Magazine, who quit his job to work for Mr. Willkie long before he became a formidable presidential prospect, as Mr. Willkie's personal representative to work closely with Mr. Martin.

Oren Root, Jr., young New York lawyer and grand nephew of the late Elihu Root, who began organizing independent clubs in behalf of Mr. Willkie's candidacy even before Mr. Willkie took his own campaign seriously, who will continue in charge of the independent club movement.

Mr. Willkie said frankly at his press conference today after he had breakfast with the National Committee's sub-committee which unanimously accepted all of the nominee's recommendations, that one of the reasons governing his selections was the desire to get "new blood" into the Party direction.

"The men who impressed me most as able to do this job were Joe Martin and Harold Stassen," he explained. He described the stocky Massachusetts bachelor as a man of fine ability and said "it took a lot of work to get him," that he had been persuading him ever since the convention ended.

Hamilton to Assist Martin

John D. Hamilton, who managed Alf M. Landon's campaign in 1936, will resign his position as Chairman of the Republican National Committee, but will serve under Mr. Martin at his present salary of $25,000 as Executive Director of the Committee. Mr. Willkie said that Mr. Martin will not resign from Congress, and will serve without salary. He made it clear that Mr. Martin will undertake his duties with wide authority and discretion.

Sinclair Weeks of Massachusetts was named Chairman of the National Committee's Executive Committee.

The personnel of Mr. Willkie's campaign set-up indicates that Mr. Willkie was both aware of the need of solidifying Party lines behind his nomination and that he has been successful in doing it.

The selection of Mr. Martin, who as Minority Leader of the House has earned for himself the affection and the respect of every Republican in Congress, will itself contribute greatly to unifying all elements of the Party and toward reversing the undercurrent of disaffection among some Republican members of Congress who opposed Mr. Willkie at Philadelphia.

Mr. Martin's choice will also have the elated approval of Former Governor Landon, whose assistance to the ticket can be considerable and will be needed in that part of the country which was last to respond to the convention boom which carried Mr. Willkie to nomination.

Others to Help Willkie

Four vice-chairmen were named to the National Committee: Samuel Pryor of Connecticut, Walter S. Hallinan of West Virginia, Mrs. Grace Reynolds of Indiana and Mrs. Elsie Fitzsimmons of Rhode Island.

Charles Goodspeed of Chicago was reappointed Treasurer of the National Committee and Harold Mason was reappointed Secretary and Henry P. Fletcher, former National Chairman, was reappointed General Counsel.

Mr. Willkie's Campaign Advisory Committee already includes the pre-convention campaign managers of the principal Republican contenders, and today he added Kenneth F. Simpson, New York Republican leader who was ousted as national committeeman by the Thomas E. Dewey forces, and Roger Straus of New York, one of Mr. Dewey's close friends.

Mr. Willkie received no invitation to the White House while he was in Washington and he did not ask for an appointment. Following last-minute conferences with Republican leaders, Mr. Willkie, together with Mrs. Willkie, took an airplane for Colorado where they will be vacation guests of Gov Ralph L. Carr. Accompanying Mr Willkie were his secretary, Fred Rahter, Franklyn Waltman, Republic publicity chief, and a group of correspondents.

To Keep in Background

Between now and the delivery of his Elwood, Indiana, acceptance speech which will not be before Aug. 1, Mr. Willkie intends to retire as far as possible from public view, to make no pronouncements on governmental policy. He will devote the first half of his Colorado vacation to rest and relaxation and the second half to the preparation of the first address of his campaign—an address which will be made up entirely of his own ideas, his own phrases, his own decisions.

Asked during the course of his press conference yesterday whether he would have the assistance of a "brain trust" in writing his speeches, Mr. Willkie smilingly replied: "I'll roll my own."

When the real campaign does get under way Mr. Willkie will have the united and and enthusiastic support of the Party and the entire Republican bloc in Congress. This was one thing which emerged crystal-clear from the one day which the nominee has now spent at the capital.

Good Losers Promise Aid

Three of Mr. Willkie's principal competitors for the nomination at Philadelphia were on hand and there was good will all around.

Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio predicted that Mr. Willkie would get "more effective and intelligent" support than any candidate for office ever received and he was warmly cheered when he referred to Mr. Willkie as "Mr. President," Senator McNary as "Mr. Vice-President," and Mr. Martin as "Mr. Speaker." Mr. Martin will be the next Speaker of the House of Representatives if the G. O. P. wins control of the House next November.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan assured the assembled Republicans that the Nation had a new President "on order" and admitted that he had predicted his own nomination on the sixth ballot.

"I had the right ballot but the wrong candidate," Senator Vandenberg confessed."

Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire forecast a "great exodus" of New Dealers from Washington next January and Senator John G. Townsend, Chairman of the Senatorial Campaign Committee, predicted the capture of at least 15 Senate seats from the Democrats in the fall.

New Navy to Have 701 Ships

Continued from Page 1

nese gendarmes in Shanghai is seen here as adding importance to the Admiral's visit.

New Taxes to Come

Meanwhile, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., intimated that the Nation faced both increased taxes and an upward revision of the present $49,000,000,000 national debt limit to pay for the proposed $5,000,000,000 special national defense program. Secretary Morgenthau added, however, that he might ask for no revision of the debt limit until next year when the money is to be spent.

Although declaring that any action on increasing taxes must come from Congress, the Secretary said that the Treasury staff was working on plans entailing a revision of the country's entire tax system. It is expected that these plans will be given to Congress for its optional study within a short time.

The Secretary's remarks are seen as confirming reports that government officials are convinced that the Nation's present tax structure, however supplemented by an excess profits tax, would not be sufficient to care for the increased defense expenditures on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Although the Treasury has made no announcement as to the tax revisions included in its study, it is reported on reliable grounds that some of the measures under consideration are a lower personal exemption, increased surtaxes with perhaps an increase in the 4 per cent levy on personal incomes.

Attack on Britain

ROME, July 9 (AP)—An Italian-German agreement for a threefold attack on Britain was reported today by Virginio Gayda, usually authoritative Fascist editor.

The Axis partners, Signor Gayda said, are determined:

1. To blockade the British Isles.
2. To break Britain's Empire contacts.
3. To defeat it "at home, in imperial territories" and at sea.

Each Axis power has definitely assigned tasks for these goals, Signor Gayda, Editor of Il Giornale d'Italia, said.

Italy's job, he declared, is to strike at the British at four places on land and harass British shipping in the Atlantic, Mediterranean, Red Sea, and Indian Ocean and, above all, immobilize a large part of Britain's sea power in the Mediterranean.

On land, Signor Gayda said, Italy is assigned to strike at Egypt from Cyrenaica, in Libya, at the British-Egyptian Sudan from East Africa, at Kenya and at British Somaliland.

ROME, July 9 (AP)—Premier Mussolini today visted the experimental aviation center at Guidonia, near Rome, where he inspected and expressed satisfaction with eight new types of planes.

Heat in Waterfalls

A waterfall is hotter at the bottom than at the top, because of the heat generated as the water strikes ground.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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SELL Christmas Cards. New "Beauty Queen" 21-card assortment sells $1—you make 50c. Outstanding value, appeal. Ten other assts. Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex St., Dept. S-1, Boston, Mass

SELL season's Christmas Card hit! America's finest 21-card assortment, $1. Profit 100%. Big selection assortments, Personal Christmas Cards low as 50 for $1. No experience necessary. Free samples. Wetmore & Sugden, 749 Monroe, Dept. 43, Rochester, N. Y.

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YOUR own hosiery and big earnings selling sensational new NYLON HOSIERY with famous long-wearing, Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery. Write fully for sample stocking. American Mills, Dept. K-133, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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QUIET — COMFORTABLE
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The peace of a beautiful environment

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Modern Comfort — Terms 9.—10.-
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England

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NEW SPRING SHOW
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FOR COATS, COSTUMES
DAY FROCKS
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LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
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SCHOLES
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Our Showrooms are filled with a choice selection.

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Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
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For Every Variety of Decorations and Painting
ESTIMATES FREE
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Cotton Fashion Fabrics
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Illingworth, Newboult & Co.
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WESTGATE

EVERYTHING FOR YOUR GARDEN
Mowers from 18/9; Rollers from 18/6; Swing Hammocks from 79/6; Tub Chairs from 6/6; Shelters from 15/11; Spades, Forks and All Garden Tools and Furniture at
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Open all day Sats.

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POWER—HEATING—LIGHTING—REFRIGERATION
Southern & Redfern Ltd.
WOODHEAD ROAD Phone 10444

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BULLOUGHS
Leading Fashion House of the North
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Now in Full Swing
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Still UP TO DATE
In Spite of Difficulties
GREENWELL CARRUTHERS
FOOD SPECIALIST
Warwick Road CARLISLE

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Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

SERVICE SATISFACTION and VALUE at
DENSON'S
Fashions and Furnishings
Chester and Denbigh

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Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

ENGLAND

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For Quality at Reasonable Charges Try
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GROCERS
and PROVISION DEALERS
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Phone 4447
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

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Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20 West Park Tel. 4390

TEL. 3027 (3 lines) James St.
NEWBY'S
(Geo. Newby & Co. Ltd.)
FISH, GAME and POULTRY
Finest Qualities, Reasonable Prices

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Harry Blackburn — Tel. 158 — ART FLORIST
MARKET PLACE
Presentation Bouquets a Speciality
Grams "Bouquets Budd"

H. ROBINSON & SON
High Class Grocers
Cloth Hall Street and Westbourne Road, Marsh
Goods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor

HULL

V. & E. WALL LTD.
Drug Stores
437 ANLABY ROAD
for all Toilet Preparations and General Supplies
Phone 11916
for delivery of orders to all parts of HULL
Agents for Kodak and Ensign Cameras

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Electric Fittings—Fires
Refrigerators, Radio
Reading Lamps—Electric Blankets
A. R. P. Lamps Useful Gifts
ARTHUR ENGLISH, Ltd.
Contractors for All Electrical Work
35 Merrion Street, Leeds Tel. 30177
SHOPS AT SKIPTON and HARROGATE

PEACOCK & SON Ltd.
Carpets, Linoleums
Curtain Materials, Loose Covers,
Bedsteads, Bedding,
Blankets, Sheets, Down Quilts
Established 1850
THE HEADROW AND PARK ROW, LEEDS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

Armstrongs
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns, Coats, Sports Wear
12 Allerton Road, Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

SLOAN LTD.
42-50 Bold Street
SPRING MODELS
RODEX COATS
in Gorslan Tweed

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

The RUBBER SHOP
Mac's and Raincoats
ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT
Hand Worked Lingerie, Lace, Linens, Wools
8 Park Road St. Annes-on-Sea
Propr. Miss MRS. A. BEWICK

A. R. BOWKER
BUTCHER
24 WOOD STREET, ST ANNES-ON-SEA
For Service and Civility
TEL. 381

Chas. Horne
NEW SEASON'S GOODS
Milliners, Knitwear, Gloves, Hosiery
Orchard Road, St. Annes-on-Sea Tel. 1066

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone SALe 3016 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER (Continued)

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
Manchester 3

Why not try the "Comsence" Shoe?
FITTED BY
FINLEY & BABER
16 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

RAEPER & PLOWMAN
(Late Herbert Harrison Limited)
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S *Tailors*
The House for Clothes of Quality and Distinction
71 Mosley Street, Manchester

SQUIRREL RESTAURANT
65 DEANSGATE (Bla. 3720)
Good Meats — Moderate Prices
Lunch from 1/6
Devonshire Aftn. Tea 1/-. High Tea 1/6
Our own Confectionery, Cold Meats, etc., are on sale at the Counter.
This Is NOW THE ONLY ADDRESS

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

SUMMER TIME FUR
Renovation and Remodeling Time
Clean Furs are the best preventative against moth.
Consult a Practical Furrier
Hilda Common
44 West Road Newcastle-on-Tyne 4
Tel. 34548

Enid — GOWN SPECIALIST
Trousseaux
Famous Tweeds by Wetherall
18 Great North Road, Tn. Jes. 1386 • Newcastle-on-Tyne.

C. H. BROWN LTD.
CONFECTIONER
STATIONER and NEWSAGENT
Acorn Road, Jesmond. Tel. Jes. 559
Brentwood Avenue, Jesmond
1, Railway Street, Jarrow
261, Whitley Road, Whitley Bay

SLATERS
BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

ENOCH STEPHENS
Painter and Decorator
86 Harrington Drive, Nottingham
Phone 2069 Notice of proposed work will be appreciated

WAT SIMMONS
BODEN STREET
Revolving SHUTTERS
for all purposes
PHONE 75478

OLDHAM

J. A. Bardsley LTD
BOOKSELLERS
43 YORKSHIRE STREET
OLDHAM

ROCHDALE

For Ladies' Wear
Budge & Aubrey
89 and 91 Drake St., Rochdale
Tel. 2296

G. L. ADAMSON, LTD.
116 Yorkshire Street, ROCHDALE
Electric Light and Power Engineers
Telephone 3553

K SHOES FOR EXTRA VALUE
C. H. BESWICK
K Specialists 80 Drake St., Rochdale

SCARBOROUGH

F. GREATHEAD
ELECTRICAL AND RADIO ENGINEER
9 Huntriss Row Phone 775
Electrical and Wireless Accessories

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71387 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD (Continued)

FAULKS *Famed Shoe Service*
Agencies for Well-Known Brands *Including*
PORTLAND SHOES of QUALITY
Repairs Prompt Service
934 Ecclesall Road

SILVER FOXES
Choose the Skin you most desire from our new bundles and have it made up the way you wish.
"Furs are always right"
S. A. TURVEY
Ecclesall Rd. (Bottom of The Moor) Tel. 23541

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for
CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

STAUBER'S CAFE
Luncheons — Teas — Suppers
GEORGE STREET
Fresh Home Made Chocolates
Cream Cakes
78 PINSTONE STREET

The CORNER GROCERY
57 HEINZ VARIETIES
Groceries Confectionery Provisions
143 Ecclesall Road South Tel. 70876

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See the Furnishing Galleries at
Broadbents Ltd.
CHAPEL STREET SOUTHPORT

BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
For CHOICE SELECTION OF
TINNED and BOTTLED FRUITS
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
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EST. 1881 PHONE 2153

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CENTRAL HEATING
(All Systems)
A. E. Challenger & Co.
Hot Water Supply Plumbing
St. Michael's Chambers, Spurriergate
Tel. 3934

Scotland

GLASGOW

Furs at Summer Prices
Attractive New Designs Coats, Wraps and Stoles in
SABLE OCELOT
ERMINE SQUIRREL
FOX MOLE
INDIAN LAMB MINK, etc.
Suggestions and Estimates for all kinds of Remodelling and Renovating given free.
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241 Sauchiehall Street
Glasgow Tel. Douglas 2389

RESTAURANTS
of 245 Sauchiehall Street and 104 West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 10:45 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

PARKER-KNOLL CHAIRS
We are agents for the famous Parker-Knoll Upholstering and have a large and varied stock of these chairs. FROM 70/-
A. GARDNER & SON, Ltd.
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Installations and Repairs to all industrial, commercial and domestic premises. Fittings, Appliances and Lamps, etc., supplied.
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300 SWANSTON STREET, S. E.
Bridgeton 3470-1

Tile, Stone and Brick
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Install Modern Fireplaces and Save Coal
Geo. McAlpine & Sons Ltd.
FIREPLACE SHOWROOMS
66, Bath Street, Glasgow, C. 2
Apply for Catalogues. Tel. Douglas 0468

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

RADIO
NEW SEASON'S MODELS
All wave receivers from 8 gns.
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226-230 Sauchiehall St., Glasgow
Also at 141-145 High St., Ayr.
5 Gilmour St., Paisley

HELENSBURGH

Typewriting and Copying Office
THE COMMERCIAL BUREAU
33 West Clyde Street Tel. 95
HELENSBURGH
Depot for New and Rebuilt Typewriters—Ribbons, Carbons, etc.

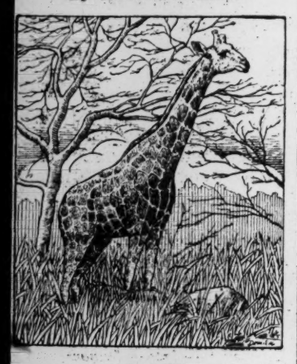
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner



GIRAFFE

The Giraffe is the world's tallest creature. It reaches a height of 19 feet. This cloven-hoofed cud-chewer grazes not on grass in fields but on leaves in tree tops. These are plucked with the skillful 18-inch tongue. Giraffes have no voice, can make no sound. Once scattered throughout India, Persia, Europe and China, they are now found wild only in Africa.

Farmer Bens Hens

A Story for Children

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"Good morning, Susabet.
I trust you had a pleasant sleep
All through the night, my pet."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"Good morning, Emmaline.
I did indeed. I hope your sleep
Was just as good as mine."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"I thank you, precious hen.
I also hope a pleasant sleep
Was had by Farmer Ben."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"So good a man is he
I am quite sure that through the night
He slept as well as we."

Emmaline and Susabet, Farmer Ben's intelligent hens, had just awakened on their perch in the hen-house. Some of the roosters had crowed, and the sun was rising. Emmaline and Susabet could see it through the hen-house window.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"How pleasant to perch thus
And see the bright sun coming up
To light the world for us."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"That's Farmer Ben. I mean
We see the sun because he keeps
Our window washed and clean."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"I've never known him fail
To wash our window once a week
With water in a pail."

By this time most of the other hens were out in the henyard—for Farmer Ben gave them a little door of their own so that they needn't stay in the hen-house till he came and unfastened the big door—running about and scratching in the gravel the way hens do. But Emmaline and Susabet didn't care so much for running about and scratching gravel, and they stayed a while longer on the perch talking about Farmer Ben and how good he was to his hens.

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"His heart is very big.
Observe the kindly way he treats
His horse and cow and pig."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"And wife and children. We
Who live with Farmer Ben are
all
One happy family."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"Our breakfast time draws near.
If we stay longer by ourselves
The hens will think us queer."

So Emmaline and Susabet fluttered off the perch, and ran about and scratched gravel, though they thought it rather a silly thing to do, with the other hens. But it helped pass the time till Farmer Ben would let them out of the henyard and they could go for their daily walk to see what was going on in the outside world. That was more interesting than running about and scratching gravel. And of course each had to lay an egg for Farmer Ben before he let them out. Then they waited at the henyard gate.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"That egg is bound to please.
It's almost time for Farmer Ben
To bring his bunch of keys."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"I hear him on his way.
He wears his fresh white overalls
To suit the summer day."

A Verse for Today . . .

The LORD is their strength, and he is the saving strength of his anointed.—Ps. 28:8.

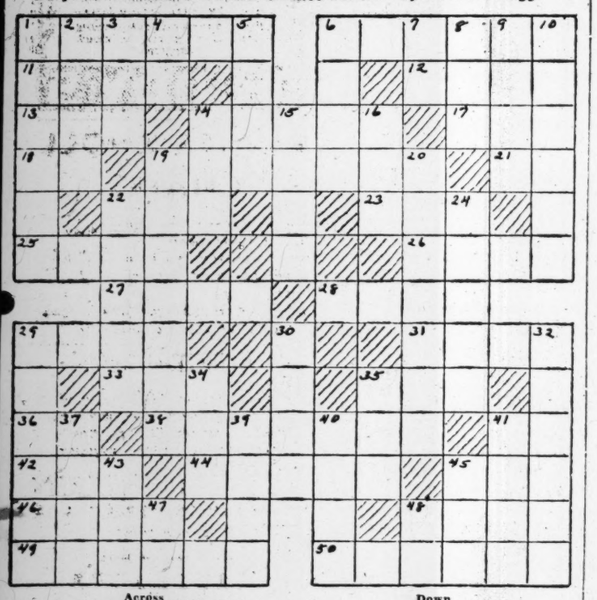
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The wildest and northernmost of the White Mountain Notches in New Hampshire.
2. A Swiss town of Lake Maggiore; an international peace conference was held here on Oct. 5-16, 1925.
3. Northeastern Australia.
4. Washington, Oregon, and California.
5. A 100-foot monument on the top of Captain's Hill, Duxbury, Massachusetts.
6. A mountain range between the Black and Caspian Seas.
7. A Turkish sword with a double curved blade and a handle without a guard.
8. New York City.
9. A European Grand Duchy, bounded by Germany, Belgium, and France; its integrity and neutrality were guaranteed by the Treaty of London, May 11, 1867.
10. A cantilever bridge across the Firth of Forth, Scotland; 1,710 feet long, completed 1890.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was last king of Israel?
6—Who fought under Marius?
11—What Dutch village gave its name to a kind of cheese?
12—What State is north of Arizona?
13—What is name of an Italian steamship?
14—What was first name of author of "Glimpses of the Moon"?
17—Who is a character in "Die Meistersinger"?
18—Where did Abraham first live?
19—What adorned Yankee Doodle's hat?
21—What is a plural ending?
24—What is a city of Germany?
25—Who was an Egyptian goddess?
26—What is a town of Mississippi?
28—What is a small island east of Hispaniola?
27—What Russian ruler was known as "the Terrible"?
28—Who is one who wears an aba?
29—What was the river of Daniel's vision?
31—Deucalion's ark drifted for how many days?
33—Witch of "Hansel and Gretel" lives in what?
35—What is a river of California?
36—In speaking of Biblical Jamlech, what pronoun would you use?
38—What place is scene of part of "The Winter's Tale"?
41—Shilling (abbr.).
42—What kind of tree is Yggdrasill of Norse mythology?
44—A worker in stone and brick.
45—A sailor is also called what?
46—Jesus worked a miracle at what village of Galilee?
48—What do you call a member of any of Moslem tribes of southern Philippine Islands?
49—What is a department of Moldavia, Rumania?
50—Who was one of mixed race which, in 1066, conquered England, under William the Conqueror?

Down

1—What Teutonic people from Jutland overran Italy during decline of Roman Empire?
2—What German river flows to Baltic Sea?
3—Who invented saxophone?
4—Hectometer (abbr.).
5—What opera is laid in Egypt in time of Pharaohs?
6—What Bible book follows Judges?
7—What is 12th letter of Greek alphabet?
8—Who is Duessa's companion in "Faerie Queene"?
9—Hub of a wheel is what?
10—What is a volcanic peak of northern California?
14—What is a river of Netherlands?
15—The betel pepper is what?
16—What is a female Java?
19—Who is one of tribunes of "Julius Caesar"?
20—Where does Carol reign?
22—What is a city of California?
24—What is a book of the Apocrypha?
29—What is a fortified island off coast of northwestern France?
30—Who was Timothy's grandmother?
32—Who sold a field and cave to Abraham?
34—What is name of either of two books of New Testament (abbr.)?
35—What do some people pick up for good luck?
37—You associate a mess of pottage with whom?
39—Where was first miracle performed by Jesus?
40—What "oft loses both itself and friend"?
41—Who was Abraham's wife?
43—What does a baseball batsman hope to get?
45—What is a mountain of Massachusetts?
47—What is a kind of drama performed in Japan?
48—Millier (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Emma Easton Newman, Los Angeles

Hands Up!

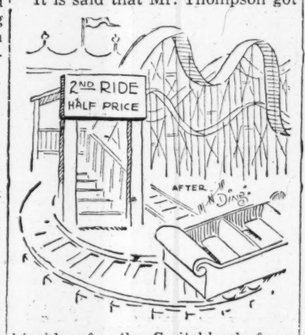
A saguaro tree, a cactus of the desert regions in the southwestern United States

Did You Ever Wonder

Who Invented the "Roller Coaster"?

The first roller coaster in Coney Island was devised and patented by Mr. L. N. Thompson, founder of the famous amusement place known as "Luna Park." This coaster was called the "Switchback" and was built in 1884.

It is said that Mr. Thompson got



his idea for the Switchback from a coal mine. According to the story, one day, while on a trip, Mr. Thompson saw some boys coasting down a snow-covered hill on a sled.

There had been no hills near his boyhood home in Indiana, and no snow near his later place of residence in Arizona. Seeing the sliders and hearing their excited and delighted shrieks, Thompson felt that he had been missing something by not having had a chance to slide and felt a keen desire to do some grown-up coasting.

Believing that other grown-ups would be equally enthusiastic about coasting thrills if opportunity to enjoy them offered, Thompson visited a coal mine in which he had heard there was a gravity-operated railroad. In the mine he saw coal cars develop enough momentum coasting down one hill to take them up another nearly as high, and the idea of the roller coaster began to take shape.

After many experiments and the addition of safety devices he built a coaster 450 feet long at Coney Island at a cost of $1,500. The longest drop on this pioneer roller coaster was only 10 feet.

The Switchback caught the public fancy, however, and soon rides which cost 40 times as much to build as the original roller coaster were constructed, and other coasters were made and shipped to amusement centers from Rio de Janeiro to Yokohama.

But we might not now have the huge modern thrill-rides with 85-foot drops and loop-the-loops if Mr. Thompson had not seen some boys sliding down a snow-covered hillside and had not gone down in a coal mine to "see what he could see."—**W. P. Keasbey.**

In Lighter Vein

The Test

Mrs. Smith: "And can you tell when your iron is too hot when doing the laundry?"

New Maid: "Certainly, Madam. The clothes always begin to burn and turn brown when it's too hot."

Right!

Teacher: "Willie! Define the word 'puncture.'"

Willie: "A puncture is a little hole in a tire, usually found a great distance from a garage."—Baltimore Southern Methodist.

Comparisons

First Farmer: "It is a bad season—my corn is hardly an inch high."

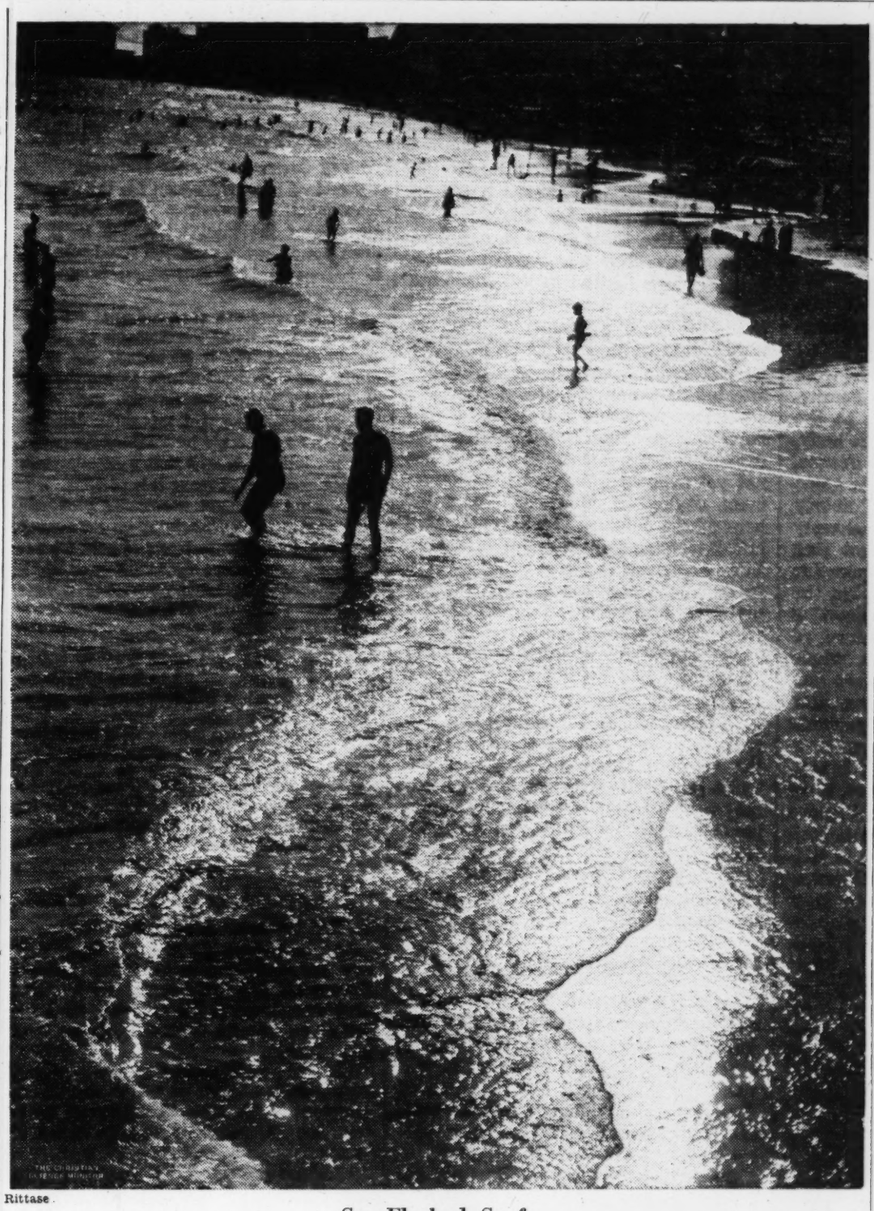
Second Farmer: "That is nothing—the sparrows have to kneel to eat mine."—Pearson's.

The Last Straw

Right in the stream of traffic, the tiny car went on strike. After fiddling about under the bonnet, the owner started cranking up, all hot and bothered.

He turned the crank round and round. Still nothing happened. At last the patience of the next driver in line— a lorry-man—gave out.

"'Ere, guv'nor," he said loudly, "why don't you buy one of those eight-day ones?"—Tit-Bits.



Rittase

Sun-Flecked Surf

A bird's-eye view of America's favorite summer sport

Old World Proverbs

He who pitches too high won't get through his song.—German.

The offender never pardons.—Italian.

A brave retreat is a brave exploit.—English.

Debts once paid give no more trouble.—Scottish.

Power weakeneth the wicked.—Welsh.

Love your neighbor, yet pull not down your hedge.—English.

Daily Quotation

THERE is no dignity quite so impressive, and no independence quite so important, as living within your means.—CALVIN COOLIDGE.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Repaying a Debt

By the Associated Press

Pueblo, Colo.

This is the way the local housewife tells it:

A man with a long white beard knocked at her door and wanted to work for his breakfast. She made it a deal.

A few days later he reappeared, and she asked him into the kitchen. During the conversation she mentioned her son, in a Texas city.

The following week she received a telephone call from Texas. It was the president of a gas and oil company.

"The man whom you fed recently was my brother," the caller said. "I gave your son a position out of gratitude for your kindness to him. Although my brother prefers to live as he does, he gave me my start in business.

"I am able to repay him occasionally by granting such requests as this one he made of me."

Mothers

The mother's heart is the child's schoolroom.—H. W. Beecher.

The future destiny of the child is always the work of the mother.—Napoleon.

If you would reform the world from its errors and vices, begin by enlisting the mothers.—C. Simmons.

No joy in nature is so sublimely affecting as the joy of a mother at the good fortune of her child.—Richter.

Where Would You Find—

1. Dixville Notch?
2. Locarno?
3. Halifax Bay?
4. The Pacific States?
5. The Miles Standish Monument?
6. The Caucasus?
7. A yataghan?
8. Hunter College?
9. Luxemburg?
10. The Queensferry Bridge?

(Answers appear on this page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Buddy Has a Slight Worry*

By Le Pelley

WOW — THIS WATER MAKES ME FEEL MORE LIKE A TURTLE EVERY DAY
SAY — YOU THINK YOU'RE AWFULLY GOOD !
?
TUBBY... WHERE ARE YOU !!!
WHAT'S THE MATTER
OH... NOTHING...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Just What the Game Needed!*

By Rodgers

The children were playing "drop the handkerchief" or something like that this afternoon and I thought, "That's a pretty good game!"
And pretty soon Billy came along and made it even more exciting!

The Adventures of Waddles—*That's a Different Story*

By The Hagers

I STOPPED AT GANDER JIM'S TO CALL. I HEARD HIM SAY, "NOW BREAK THE WALL.
SIX CHARACTERS!" "WEST WIND!" TED CRIED. HE MUST BE HELPING JIM INSIDE.
"RED DRAGON!" "PUNG!" I COULDN'T WAIT. "YOUR STORY PLOT," I CRIED, "SOUNDS GREAT."
"FOR ONCE," SAID GANDER JIM, "YOU'RE WRONG. I'M TEACHING TED TO PLAY MAH-JONGG."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

France

This isn't France—this imitation of totalitarianism that is being set up at Vichy. The cables from Berlin and Zurich describe another version of Germany, Italy or Spain. They do not describe the France of "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." They do disclose the pressures of iron hands, though, directed by a brute will that says these hopes were too good for men. "Labor, Family, Fatherland" we are told is to be the motto of France, Inc. To feed the body, to let the mind wait—this isn't France.

"From the game of war to the game of peace . . . from the game of liberty to the game of slavery," how sharply these words of Walter Bagehot ring against the wall of the corporative State that the Lavals, the Pétains, the Marquets, would let us believe is France. Hour by hour a history of treachery seems to unfold. A whole people, only three weeks ago free and willing to die to remain so, are now watching the disbursements of rewards that look like rewards of treason.

But the French, said Francis Bacon, "are wiser than they seem." If so, their present leadership is in peril more acute than that which stalked behind Nazi tanks. Meanwhile France is telling the rest of the free world something that cannot be muffled by Nazi censorship, nor silenced by pseudo-French slogans that echo the subsidiary dictators in Italy and Spain. What France says is that democracy can expect no quarter in the battle with totalitarianism. The would-be masters of Europe will spare the bodies of their victims but not their minds. They will spare the buildings of a Paris but not the institutions of a free people. And they will seek out in each nation those collaborators who would rather live politically as Nazi district leaders —"Gauleiters"—than risk political oblivion in a fight for freedom.

It isn't France that speaks in Fascist phrases—the France that, the world over, was every man's second homeland. Nor will stonecutters sent aloft to chip "Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité" from the façades of French public buildings ever erase that message from freemen's thinking. For in those words is France, and not France alone but that wider homeland of liberty that all mankind is seeking.

Mexico Votes

The Republic of Mexico has held an election. The results may not be known, even unofficially, for several days. Americans north of the border are inclined to smile a little patronizingly at the unfortunate fact that the first "returns" are casualty lists. Citizens of the United States, accustomed to free access of all parties to the polls and a fairly honest count of the ballots, may have little conception of what an election means in Mexico.

Self-government in the United States had the long background of English free traditions. Independence in Mexico was at first a mere change of power by palace revolts from Spanish autocracy to a succession of dictators at home. There was a period of fairly liberal constitutional government from the accession of Benito Juárez to the Presidency in 1867 until the second election of Porfirio Diaz in 1884. The revolution of 1910 gave birth to a variety of governments, under Madero, Carranza, Obregón, Calles, and most lately Cárdenas, but it brought forth only one political party, the Party of the Mexican Revolution.

The process of transition from a one-party government to two-party or multi-party government is not an easy one. It means something that an election has been held, and that it has not, as in some instances, been prevented by uprisings or assassinations beforehand. The Administration has tolerated, doubtless partly because it had to, the strong candidacy of General Juan Andreu Almazán against its nominee, General Manuel Avila Camacho. There is little likelihood that the Government-controlled election officials will report other than a sweeping victory for Avila Camacho; but Almazán evidently hopes for enough of a showing to induce a split in the party, possibly to encourage a revolt.

But rebellion should not be viewed as inevitable even if the forces should be shown to be evenly balanced. Both men are moderates, though supported by divergent elements. Little difference appears between their stated positions. Avila Camacho is known as an administrator and mediator, Almazán as a man of business. The two are close personal friends. They have it in their hands to influence the future of Mexico by more than the mere decision of which shall be the next President.

More "Monroe Doctrines"

President Roosevelt, through his Secretary, Stephen T. Early, has been talking about "Monroe Doctrines" as he would like them to be rather than as they are. For the "Monroe Doctrines" which figured in the week-end dispatches from Washington would all be multilateral agreements; that is, they would be arrived at and applied by the common consent of all nations affected by them.

Obviously neither Berlin nor Tokyo entertains any such broad-minded concepts. Even the American concept has not yet evolved into a working agreement among all American States for hemisphere defense. It was enunciated and is defended by the United States. But American opinion increasingly favors the conference method for applying it. And out of that method may some day develop a tradition of joint ownership of the Monroe Doctrine.

Possibly the President's statement will serve to quicken Latin-American perception of their responsibility for helping to keep European isms out of the Western Hemisphere. But meanwhile the Berlin and Tokyo diplomats may misread that statement as implying their right to exert their own dominance over neighboring peoples in a way that the Monroe Doctrine never intended to countenance in any part of the world.

Facing Bad News

Amid the tremendous shocks of Germany's offensive one feature of British journalism has not yet received as much attention as it deserves. It is a little thing, perhaps; but it is one of those little things that reflect the temper and fiber of a people most eloquently.

Every day, the very blackest not excepted, one has been able to read in the British press full text of German war communiqués. German claims and interpretations might be disputed in other columns of news and commentary. But the hostile communiqué was spread out for all to read without a single deletion.

One has an idea that a people which can take the very worst of its bad news with so little sugarcoating will not be easily beaten. It is just when every citizen can see the worst interpretation of the situation, without being reduced by censorship to feed on uncertain rumors, that there is every likelihood of a tonic resolution to make the united effort required to change the bad news into good news.

A nation, like an individual, has its peculiar capacities. The French, superbly courageous as they were at the front and in the rear, were not so phlegmatic and stoical as their Allies about taking a daily dose of bad news. They did not print German communiqués, they did their best to jam German radio broadcasts, and they censored ruthlessly their own newspapers. One could piece together a far more coherent and accurate picture of what was happening in those tragic weeks that followed the invasion of the Low Countries from the British than from the French press. The French preferred to receive their unfavorable news less frequently, but more dramatically, through speeches and radio broadcasts of a Premier, for instance.

Every people to its own tastes. But one should perhaps reserve a special salute for the stoical courage that finds expression in the daily publication of the enemy's vaunting communiqués in a time of such crisis. The world would be very much poorer if that particular quality of national character should ever disappear.

A Good Manager

In selecting Joseph W. Martin, Jr., as his man for chairman of the Republican National Committee, Wendell L. Willkie, G. O. P. Presidential nominee, has made a most fortunate choice for purposes of injecting freshness and vigor into the party's campaign.

"Joe" Martin has been phenomenally popular as floor leader of the minority in the House of Representatives. This popularity has grown out of a moderate progressivism, an abundant common sense, and an intense interest in his job. He has been strikingly successful on occasion as marshal of the opposition in the House because he knew his ground both as to issues and men. The bullet-headed former newsboy, now publisher, of North Attleboro, Massachusetts, may be expected to give both practicality and vision as manager of the Willkie campaign.

The people of the Netherlands have been forbidden by the Nazis to listen to foreign radio stations—which should be one way to guarantee Dutch resistance to the oppressor.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Conscription in Peace Times

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

President Roosevelt's plan for the general conscription of America's youth seems to me one of the most interesting signs of these times. Such a provision could turn out to be related to a long-range, democratic peace program.

H. G. Wells once observed that military conscription contains the elements of peaceful enterprise, for it commands the sympathies of the common man in the support of orderly, purposeful activity. But Wells was of the opinion that this same devotion ought to be and could be obtained for peace, and his intimation was that a higher sense of democracy could make this possible.

No doubt President Roosevelt's plan will turn out to be too much of an emergency measure, conceived in terms of political expediency, to measure up to the need for a far-visioned peaceful purpose, but it suggests that possibility. There seems to be no good reason why a democracy should not conscript its youth for industrial and conservation service, and there is every reason why a democracy should look to provide its youth with such a call and such an opportunity. With a positive motivation, preparedness for peace could enfold a guarantee of national defense inferentially. Certainly it could do much to annul the subversive activities of lack, greed, fear, and might make up for insufficient training for the trades. KIMMIS HARTLEY HENDRICK

Los Angeles, Calif.

A German Scholar's Analysis

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At a time when, like Moses in the wilderness, the hands of those upholding righteous government and freedom for all mankind need strengthening, the following from the pen of an eminent German professor is of great import:

Dr. Wilhelm Dibelius, a great scholar, writes in his analysis of British institutions contained in his book, "England" (I quote from the English translation, published in 1930):

"England quietly grows, waving its flag as seldom as possible. . . . When it does hoist its flag the place generally happens to be some sterile promontory or cape, which represents no great loss to the Power that yields it up, but gives a most powerful position into the hands of a naval nation. . . .

"But the fact remains that Britain is the solitary Great Power which has never injured the vital interests of another European people by annexation, and it is a fact of immeasurable moral effect in a period dominated by the principle of nationality. England is the single country in the world that, looking after its own interest with meticulous care, has at the same time something to give to others; the single country where patriotism does not represent a threat or challenge to the rest of the world. . . . Britain is the solitary Great Power with a national program which, egotistic through and through, at the same time promises to the world as a whole something which the world passionately desires—order, progress, and eternal peace." MOIRA N. BAINBRIDGE

Cutler, Maine

A Welcomed Boost

Summer Pasture

Each spring the press carries notices of the colorful festivals in Switzerland when the villagers gather to drive their herds to the mountain pastures for the summer season. In the high valleys, the herds are tended, the cheeses are made, until autumn frosts strike the clock of the seasons. Then the cattle are brought down from the heights and made snug for the winter.

A generation ago, driving the dry cows and young stock to summer pasture was a gala event in southern New Hampshire also. Pastures were high on rolling hills that are part of the nation-long Appalachians. Two generations ago, large herds were driven up from eastern and central Massachusetts to spend the summer months. There is a memory of one of the last of these "drives" going through the village to a huge pasture in Stoddard. To a farm lad the sight of perhaps two hundred cows going through the main street was almost as exciting as one of the western drives on the Chisholm trail about which he delighted to read.

It was usually late May or early June when the farmers of the valley road agreed to drive their stock to their summer home. "No more sense in turning stock to pasture before the grass is ready than there is in leaving them too late in the fall," Grandfather used to say. "Put them out in good condition and bring them back the same. Good farming means keeping your cows in good condition."

On a bright Saturday morning, the drive would begin. We would be up at 4 o'clock; chores would be finished by 6; at 7 we were ready. The neighbors who lived above us would come along with their Holsteins and Durhams. At the head of the drive was patriarchal Mr. Adam who drove his buckboard, and led by a long rope a staid, philosophical bovine matron who had spent many summers on the sides of Ball Mountain. The other cows liked to follow a leader—a steady, dependable, experienced leader.

* * *

As the procession went down the road, the boys who tried to imitate cowboys as much as boys could who walked on their own feet instead of riding frisky cow ponies, had little to do. Everyone knew the drive was on. All the bars into the fields were up; gates were closed. As each farm was passed, a few more head of stock joined the procession. Another boy joined the drivers; another democrat wagon joined the string of teams. Fathers and uncles and grandfathers rode. Even the hired men rode, except for those rare occasions when some animal nimbly scaled a stone wall to test the proverb about distant pastures.

It was always exciting and stimulating to go through the village street. Everyone turned out to see "the drive." Some of the cows and heifers tried to explore, for there were no bars or stone walls to serve as silent guides.

From the valley, on the south side of the village to the mountain pastures northward probably took seven or eight hours, if one pushed right along. But the farmers did not hurry; they were driving valuable cows and young stock. It seems as though clocks and watches went more slowly a generation ago! There were a couple of large clearings with brooks or a small pond in them, where the stock was rested and given a chance to drink and perhaps eat a bite.

* * *

It would be well into the afternoon before the pasture was reached. The road to the mountain feeding ground was steep, rocky, and maple-shaded. Then one came to the huge pasture, half way up the mountain. Years ago, this had been farm land. There were memory-haunting cellar holes; brave clumps of old-fashioned lilacs were poignant reminders of days gone by. Stone walls, etched by weather and season, covered with lacy patterns of green-gray lichens, stretched over the landscape like imperishable chains of friendship.

Many of the cows had been here for several summer seasons. They were seasoned travellers. The young stock ran hither and yon, exploring their new home. They were in good land for the summer. There was grass enough; it would be kept green by mountain showers. There were never-failing springs. From time to time we would return with salt to say "Hello" to our well-loved farm animals.

It would be late afternoon or early evening when we rode up the valley road and turned into the farm. Once more we had gone to the mountain pasture. A regular, delightful task in the season's farm cycle had been accomplished. H. S. P.

Down the Middle of the Road

Mr. Willkie and the Non-Professionals

By Erwin D. Canham

What kind of a Republican campaign will we now see? Will the professional politicians actually take charge, whoever hold the campaign offices? Or will the usually inactive business and professional groups which were so important in bringing about Wendell L. Willkie's nomination retain their enthusiasm and effectiveness?

These questions arise directly out of the conferences Mr. Willkie has been holding in New York and Washington, and the campaign appointments that have been made. They are put very practically in a letter we have received from a gentleman who was for Willkie-for-President long before any of the writers who have claimed credit for starting the boom.

On April 20, 1939, this Monitor reader wrote to me to say, in part: "Has it ever occurred to you that Wendell L. Willkie has many abilities and characteristics that should perhaps be considered when we are looking for 1940 Presidential timber?" . . .

To which we replied, also in part: "I think you are right in believing we will hear much more about Wendell Willkie, and I hope he will be considered for public office."

Now, this same reader has been acting as chairman of his local Willkie-for-President Committee. He writes significantly: "Although the public credit us with much effort as evidenced by some 5,000 appeals which went to our Mayor who was our convention delegate, actually a small handful of people caught the wave of enthusiasm which translated itself to signatures on petitions as well as written and telegraphic appeals to our convention delegates. . . .

"Many of us who worked on these committees know absolutely nothing about political organizations as such and individually I question the value of any of us joining with the established Republican group in this community. . . . Can we best serve Willkie by continuing our small spontaneous groups or shall we join with the experienced local politicians and help them get out their votes as well as our own?"

* * *

This is really a very important question, going to the roots of American politics and government. By and large, Americans have long left politics and government to professionals and semi-professionals. Generally, these were unsuccessful lawyers, and their record in the White House, in Congress, in the State legislatures, the county courthouses, the city halls and the town halls has not been fully worthy of America. They have not given us the kind of government we should have had. They were not the best men of their communities, although there are not a few exceptions to these generalities, for there are some first-class men in politics.

At the same time, sneers and jibes at politicians only made matters worse, only made politics less attractive. And when men of more apparent substance and ability got into politics, often they did none too well. Business-men were notorious failures in public life. They had not learned the rules of the trade. Oftentimes a bad official gave the excuse for an even worse rascal or incompetent to come in on a "reform" ticket.

But now, in the Willkie campaign, the non-professionals help in nominating a candidate. What shall they do next? Here would seem to be some alternative answers:

* * *

(1) Wherever new and fresh leadership is able to take over the party organization, that is the best solution, so long as the new men are prepared to stick, to devote themselves largely to public affairs, to lift up politics and government. It is a fact that many of these leaders are representatives of business and finance. There must be equally new and effective representation for labor, the farm, and other parts of the nation, chosen not as group representatives but to make a genuine cross-section of the community.

(2) Where new men and women are not prepared to make a career of politics and cannot capture the party machinery, where they cannot take over the organization, it would seem better for the Willkie groups to retain their independence, forming non-partisan committees and working in as many unconventional ways as strike their fertile imaginations. For they are likely to be stifled if they subordinate themselves to broken-down and discredited politicians.

This entry of business-men into politics will inevitably be called Fascism—already, as if by Michelson inspiration, a number of New Deal leaders attached a "foreign" label to the Willkie drive. But politics and government should be open to all comers. We think it was un-American, for instance, for Thomas W. Lamont to be shooed away from Philadelphia during the Republican Convention. Give the poor capitalist, say we, his day in politics along with the professional hacks who have sometimes been his representative, sometimes his foe.

Mirror of World Opinion

Fair Play for the Lakes

At long last Chicago and other Great Lakes ports are given an even break with Atlantic ports in transoceanic shipping. It is somewhat ironical that this happens after most transatlantic traffic has disappeared, except convoys to Britain. But justice is justice and always worth while. Also possession is nine points of the law and when trade can be resumed the Great Lakes ports will be in better position to uphold their rights, as the result of a final order issued June 11 by the United States Maritime Commission. That order canceled the last contracts under which shippers using any of the North Atlantic conference lines were compelled to ship all of their cargoes from Atlantic ports in order to avail themselves of the lowest ship rates. That means a shipper can use a lake port if he prefers, without being penalized.—*Chicago Daily News.*

The Wide Horizon

Swastika Over Utopia

By Sydney A. Clark

The Duke of Normandy is King George VI of Great Britain. His duchy consists of the Channel Islands, whose inhabitants look up to him not as their king but as their duke or prince. The wealthier, more Anglicized, more socially elite islanders may choose to ignore this distinction but the humble folk who grow tomatoes and gather kelp and take their cattle to pasture cling to it with tenacity, as I once found out by questioning several of them. Many of these folk speak French, or rather a rustic Norman, more naturally than English, and the traditions of England are as remote from their way of thought as they would be from the thought of a Norman peasant on the neighboring mainland of France.

The successive Dukes of Normandy have owned these islands, in a strictly feudal sense, for over a thousand years, from the time of Rollo in the early tenth century until the middle of the year 1940. Then came a man named Adolf Hitler and took them away. His henchman, Hermann Göring, sent bombing planes to strafe them mercilessly, despite the fact that they had already been demilitarized and civilians were in process of being evacuated. The Duke of Normandy, presumably with very heavy heart, abandoned his people because there was no possible way to defend them.

* * *

It is by no means fanciful to assert that these islands, consisting of Jersey and the Bailiwick of Guernsey (which includes Alderney, Sark, Herm, and Jethou) were one of the last outposts of medieval feudalism. When the mainland of Normandy was lost to the British crown in the time of King John Lackland (about 1200), the islands elected to remain loyal and the King-Duke promised in return that they should have perpetual enjoyment of their ancient laws, privileges, and exemptions. They were never incorporated with Great Britain. Their people have never been subject to British laws nor to British taxes. Even the far-reaching income tax has passed them by. They elect their own public servants, bearing such un-English titles as *Jurats*, *Greffiers* and *Connetables*. They actually cling, in some degree, to the oddest of all feudal customs, the *Clameur de Haro*.

This last is hard to believe and I almost blush to set it down in print, but I was assured, on the islands, that authentic cases of this *Clameur* had been heard and witnessed very recently. The *Clameur de Haro* is a vocal appeal to Rollo, the first duke, the word *Haro* being an abbreviated form of *Ah Rollo*. An islander believing himself to be a victim of trespass or damage by a neighbor, a marauder, or an impersonal corporation—as related in the editorial columns of this page recently—falls on his knees and cries in a loud voice, *"Haro! Haro! Haro! A l'aide, mon prince! On me fait tort!"* (Help, my prince. I am being wronged.) This is an automatic injunction, as legal and binding as any court order in any country. The alleged trespass or harmful practice must be halted until the *Jurats* and the Duke's bailiff can determine the merits of the case.

* * *

Almost everything about the islands is quaint, haphazard, charming. One can only find reason in it by searching tradition. Weights, measures, and coinage are different in Jersey and Guernsey, and each system is different from that of England. In the former island, for instance, the penny is marked not "penny" but "1/12 of a shilling," and even this is a concession, since it took, until rather recently, thirteen Jersey pennies to make a Jersey shilling. In Guernsey it still takes twelve and a half pennies to make a shilling, and the penny is marked "4 Doubles." It takes 4,200 to make a British guinea.

Signs and firm names of the islands were as interesting to me as the coinage. I. C. Fuzzey, Onesimus Dorey, E. J. Honey are conspicuous business names of Guernsey's St. Peter Port, and the Guernsey Railroad Company, whose medieval tram cars lumber along the shore to St. Sampson, advertises itself not as a transportation company but as "Iron Merchants; Specialty Kitchen Ranges."

I love to think of the ruddy cows of Jersey, whose delicious milk was a penny a glass in any farmhouse; of the flowered "Water Lanes" of Guernsey banked solidly with primroses; of the high meadows of Alderney whence the world's most ambitious skylarks soared into the blue with a song to shame the magic flute; of Sark, the decoy of every romantic artist of brush or pen.

I suppose the dwellers in these lovely islands must accept their fate with what grace they can muster. Surely they cannot have thought it worth while to fall on their knees and shout their *Clameur de Haro* when the invader committed so gross a trespass. Their rightful lord was bound hand and foot by the evil of the times, and the new "Duke," whose sign is the swastika, is a machine. A machine has no heart and knows no mercy.

From Yesterday for Today

To converse with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books wisely.—Ruskin.

Despotism's Method

In fact, the more we reflect, the more we find the difference between free and monarchical States to be this: In the former, everything is used for the public advantage; in the latter, the public forces and those of individuals are affected by each other, and either increases as the other grows weak; finally, instead of governing subjects to make them happy, despotism makes them wretched in order to govern them.—JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU (1712-1778) in "The Social Contract."

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Who Is Capable—

Who is capable to guide is not bellicose.
Who is capable to vanquish is never wrathful.
Who is capable to struggle never quarrels.
Who is capable to employ men knows how to obey.
In this consists the highest wisdom; it means to blend with heaven.

—LAO-TSE, Sixth Century, B. C.